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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1946

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #500)

PENNSYLVANIA'S UNEQUALLED MINERAL PRODUCTION

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Between 1911 and 1944 -- the thirty-three years which represented the highest peak of American industrial development, Pennsylvania produced mineral products valued at more than 25 billion dollars. This represented 18 per cent of the mineral output of the United States during that entire period. The total value of the State's minerals during this third of a century was nearly 11 billion dollars higher than than of any other state.

In addition to such outstanding products as cement, coal, coke, pig iron, paint pigments, stone, slate, sulphuric acid -- in all of which the Commonwealth was the national leader during this period -- a great variety of other metallic and nonmetallic minerals have come from the mines, quarries, and oil wells of the Commonwealth. These include Pennsylvania grade petroleum as well as gold, silver, copper and cobalt. In the output of this latter metal, so important in the production of magnets and certain types of steel alloys, Pennsylvania also led the nation. The ores of the great iron mine at Cornwall have been the chief American source of this valuable metal for a number of years.

Pennsylvania's unequalled contribution to the national wealth through its production of vital raw materials has been of critical importance in the development of American manufactures in the years of peace and of our military power in the years of war.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1946

Pennsylvania State Library
DOCUMENTS SECTION

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #501)

A GRATIFYING RECORD OF GROWTH AND SERVICE

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Recent releases by the United States Census of population estimates for Pennsylvania confirm the record of the steady growth noted in the State Planning Board's population estimates which are based on the number of births and deaths and changes in school population. The Planning Board's estimate of the total population, including men and women from Pennsylvania in military service, was 10,172,068 as of August 1, 1944. The United States Census' estimate as of July 1, 1945 shows a total of 10,180,455, including 1,033,415 Pennsylvanians then in the armed forces.

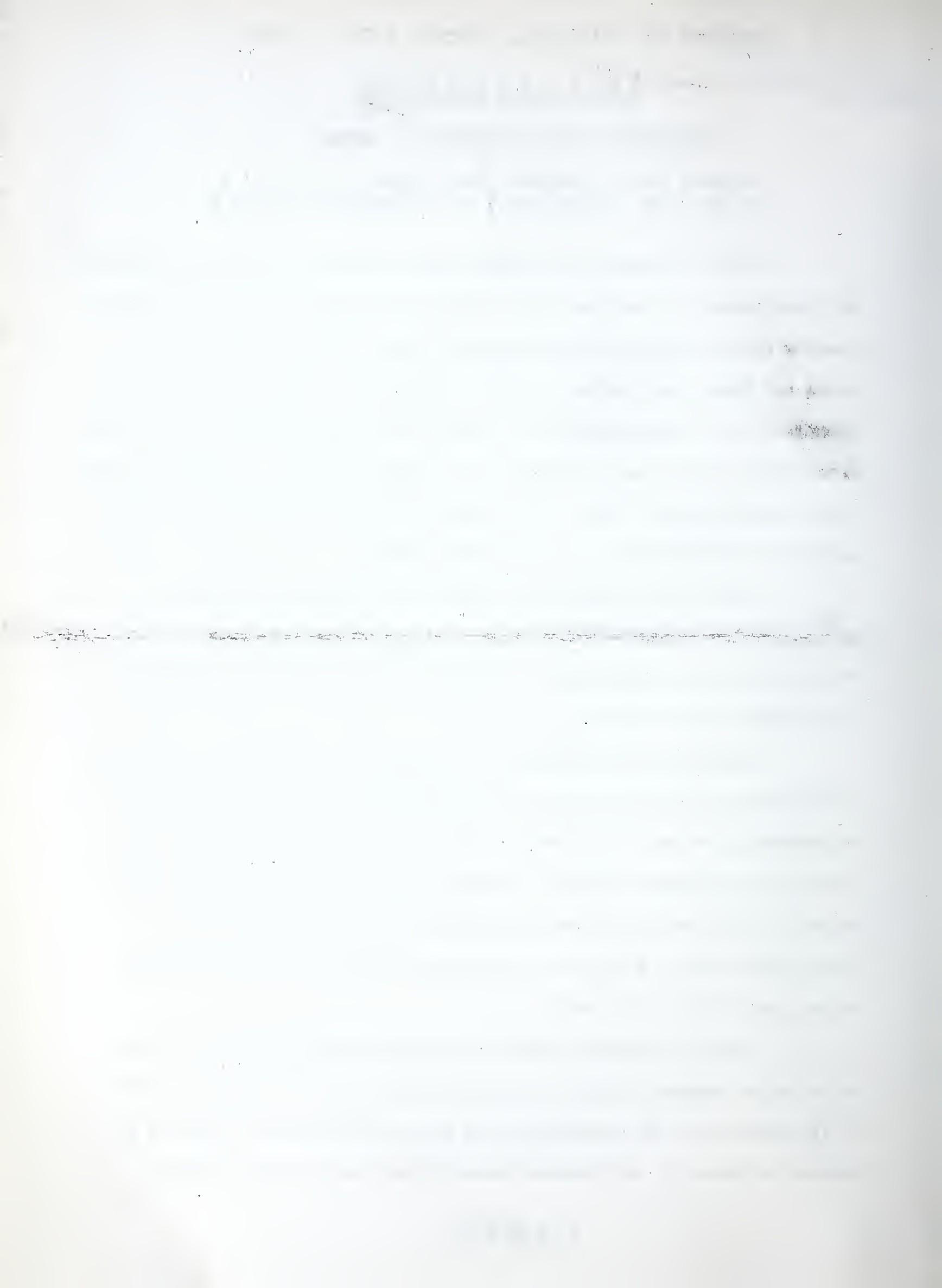
Since these estimates are based on two independent methods of arriving at the population of the State, it may be considered as certain that the State has experienced a healthy and normal growth in the number of its inhabitants since 1940.

Pennsylvania's contribution of 1,033,415 to the armed forces out of the national total as of July 1945 of 12,228,109 is considerably above the percentage in most other states. The total comprises 10.44 per cent of our 1940 population which is well above the United States total contribution of 9.29 per cent to the armed forces; 9.87 per cent for all the northeastern states; 8.92 for the northcentral states; 8.79 for southern states, and 10.30 for the west.

When the enormous contribution Pennsylvania made during the War years to the industrial might of the United States and the high production of its agriculture are considered, this is a notable record of service by the men and women of the Keystone State to the cause of their country.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1946

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #502)

PENNSYLVANIA LEADS IN INDUSTRIAL POWER

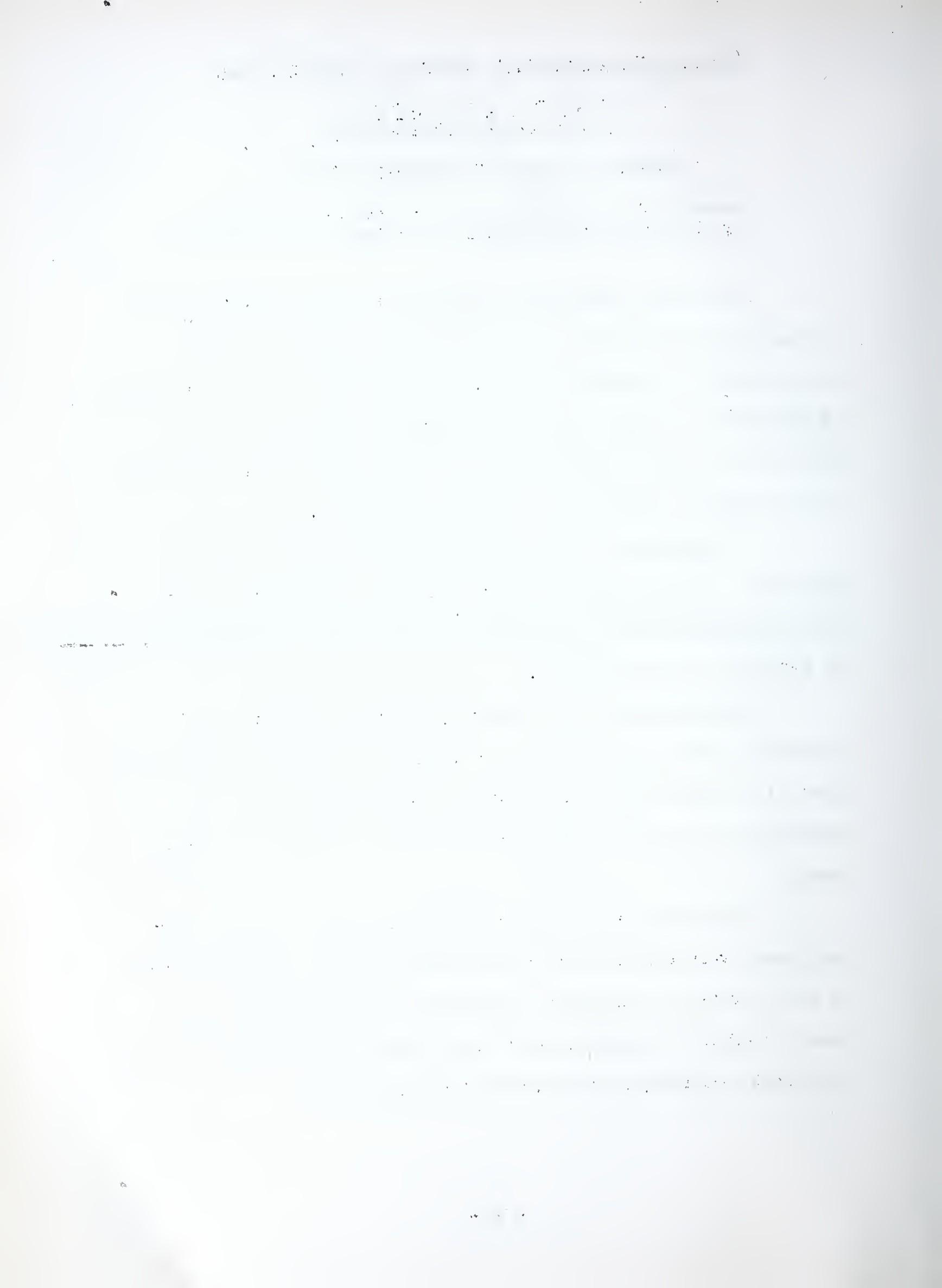
Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

The latest reports from the Federal Power Commission show a production of electrical energy by industrial establishments in Pennsylvania far exceeding that of any other state. The June production of 416,636,000 kilowatt hours by the State's manufacturers greatly exceeds the combined industrial power output of the eleven westernmost states, including California, Washington and Oregon.

Pennsylvania's industries produced 50 per cent more power than those of Ohio; 56 per cent more than those of Michigan, and 62 per cent more than those of New York, the three other leading states in industrial power production.

Pennsylvania's total output by electrical utilities and industrial establishments in June was more than 1,761,000,000 kilowatt hours, the second largest power output in the United States. Its production of electrical energy from fuel exceeds that of any other state.

Since electrical energy is today the chief source of power for almost every type of manufacture, Pennsylvania's dominant position in the production of industrial electricity and of electrical energy from fuel offers an assurance that its industries are today maintaining a national leadership in the output of civilian goods.



RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1946

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #503)

AN ALL TIME HIGH IN PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURE

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

In 1945 Pennsylvania's agriculture reached an all time high in the value of its production. The cash income from farm products, both crops and livestock totaled \$495,824,000. Additional government payments of \$10,472,000 raised the total of cash income of the State's farmers to \$506,296,000.

The largest source of income to Pennsylvania's farmers in 1945, as for many years in the past, was the sale of livestock and livestock products which yielded a total of more than \$373,000,000. This includes the milk and dairy products produced last year which sold for nearly \$178,000,000, the fifth largest state income from that source in the nation.

The value of egg production on Pennsylvania's farms in 1945 totaled \$84,000,000 -- ranking third among the states. Pennsylvania's egg production according to the 1945 Census of Agriculture has more than doubled in the past twenty-five years.

This is a remarkable record for a state with more than one-half its area in forest land, and one which leads our nation in fifty types of industrial products, and is first in the value of the output of its mines and quarries.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1946

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekoy Series Release #504)

PENNSYLVANIA'S HISTORIC NICKEL MINE

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Pennsylvania's contribution to the industrial development of our Nation and to the industrial progress of the modern world is an important and established fact in the history of modern industry.

For many years when the United States was struggling to maintain its position as a producing nation against the competition of all Europe, Pennsylvania's coal and wood were the chief fuel for the nation's railroads. The City of Williamsport was the timber capital of the world; Oil City in Venango County was the world center for petroleum, and the town of Gap in Lancaster County was the chief known source of nickel.

The nickel mine at Gap, no longer in production, once exported its metal to all the industrial nations. In the 1870's, Pennsylvania's position as the world's greatest producer of nickel was resigned to Norway, then to New Caledonia and finally to the Sudbury district in the Province of Ontario which is now the chief source of that metal so important in the production of steel alloys, domestic utensils and German Silver.

Nickel is today essential in the production of armor plate, Monel metal, of important ferrous alloys such as Invar and of many of the stainless steels, but in the infancy of the industrial age, it was Pennsylvania's output of this metal which made possible many of the technical developments that have led to its universal use in the mechanical arts.



K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #505)

DOCUMENTS OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA STATE PLANNING BOARD

PENNSYLVANIA IS A GREAT STATE - TELL SOMEONE ABOUT IT

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

The forthcoming celebration of Pennsylvania Week by communities and business firms throughout the State, September 17 to 23, gives all of us an opportunity to realize the tremendous achievements and remarkable advantages of this old Commonwealth in which we have made our homes. No spot on earth has been the scene of more events that have changed the history of the modern world than Pennsylvania. It was on our soil that free government was first begun and practiced to set an example to all the nations, and it was also on our soil that the two decisive events of American history occurred -- the survival of Washington's Army in the bleak winter of 1777 at Valley Forge, and the battle of Gettysburg.

Pennsylvania was the world's pioneer in the coal, the petroleum, and natural gas industries, in the commercial manufacture of aluminum, and in radio broadcasting. The world's first successful steamboat was an invention of a Pennsylvania craftsman. Pennsylvania's forests and mines supplied our infant nation with the fuel energy for its first railroads.

Pennsylvania does not, however, depend upon its historic importance for its place in the modern world. With the largest known supply of anthracite and with vast bituminous fields, the State has always led our nation in its output of coal, coke and coke by-products. It produces nearly one-third of all the steel and iron of our nation. It leads in cement and stone. During the recent World War the Commonwealth equaled or surpassed the total production of Germany in the ferrous metals and had an output greater than that of any other nation or empire in the world. It is first in America in fifty types of manufacture including many of the most important textiles. It is one of America's great agricultural states with America's second largest rural population. It has also two of the nation's ten largest cities and more small cities and towns than any other state.

Yet more than one-half of all Pennsylvania's area is in forest land, and the scenic beauty of our woodlands, streams, lakes, and hills is known to all America.

Pennsylvanians are modest people and are usually content to let these facts speak for themselves, but it can do us no harm for a little while to tell ourselves and to tell the world how remarkable in so many ways are the 45,000 square miles of the Keystone State in which we earn our living and take our pleasures.

THE MEANING OF PENNSYLVANIA WEEK

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

This is PENNSYLVANIA WEEK, a time set aside by Governor Martin for the people of this Commonwealth to recall some of the many advantages we enjoy here, because of the industry and principles of the men who founded this Commonwealth, and because of the great natural advantages of location, resources and industry which have been bequeathed us from the past.

PENNSYLVANIA is a great State however little most of its people boast about it. We have been here so long as a settled people that we are likely to take for granted advantages and opportunities which are the envy of so many of our neighbors. But we must remember that to be proud of PENNSYLVANIA is to be proud of our nation. Patriotism is built on the love each one of us has for the soil on which he lives, and progress is made by the efforts of each of us to improve his immediate surroundings.

No state in our nation can more properly be proud of its achievements than our own. We lead the whole hemisphere and indeed we lead the world in the production of steel and iron, but we are also leaders in many varieties of production far removed from the output of the great mills and furnaces of our steel towns or the tremendous breakers of our coal fields. We produce more fine stockings, more cement, more lace curtains, more glass, more cigars than any other state in the Union, and more than any other equal area in the world. One of our counties produces more cigar leaf tobacco than any state in our nation, and that same county is the fifth in agriculture in the entire United States. We are famous for our mushrooms and buckwheat, for our poultry and eggs, for our milk and butter and cheese. We are famous for our highways which include the Pennsylvania

Turnpike -- the finest protected roadway built since the days of ancient Rome. We are famous for our hunting and fishing which brings hundreds of thousands of sportsmen into our woods and to the banks of our streams. The beauty of Pennsylvania scenery, of its "Grand Canyon", its lakes and falls, its 10,000 miles of streams, provides relief and recreation to the busy workers of our cities.

The history of PENNSYLVANIA is important to all the world, for here the great movement for free government first made headway. Our opportunities are almost unlimited, if we make full use of the advantages with which nature has endowed us. We are the only state with outlets from our own ports to the Atlantic, the Great Lakes and the Mississippi, and we stand at the crossroads between north and south and east and west. Our mineral production valued at more than 25 billion dollars during the last generation is unequalled by any similar area in the world.

During the two World Wars PENNSYLVANIA contributed more than its share of men and women to the Army and Navy, and far more than its share of the Commanding Generals and Admirals who directed the military policies of the United States. We produced in the last recorded year goods valued at 15 billion dollars. We are now embarked on a program to clean up our streams and rivers and to conserve all the resources of our soil and forests.

PENNSYLVANIA is a great state, and there is no need for those who live in it to be unduly modest about its prospects and its advantages.

Pennsylvania State Library
DOCUMENTS SECTIONK N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #507)

THE SAFETY OF OUR FUTURE

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

The celebration of Pennsylvania Week which closed last Sunday has called general attention to the need for new efforts on the part of the citizens of every community to make full use of their opportunities and to make concerted efforts to bring together the great productive forces of the Commonwealth.

What Pennsylvania can accomplish when its men and women are working for a common purpose was proved during the years of War. With nearly half of all our able-bodied men of from 18 to 45 enlisted in the armed forces, the people of this State produced more foodstuffs, more coal and coal products, and more goods of almost every kind for our armed forces than any comparable area in the world. With a greatly diminished active population we produced more steel and iron -- the basic material for military equipment -- than did any other part of the world, and our farmers' output of milk and eggs reached an all time high.

The potential power of Pennsylvania's labor and industry to go forward into a peacetime world as leaders in national achievement was clearly demonstrated. All that is now lacking to realize these possibilities is the united action of our people to get the most out of their proved possibilities. It will not depend upon the Federal government whether we attain high prosperity or general depression over the next few years, but solely on the efforts of our communities, our businessmen and our labor. If the undoubted opportunities existing for enterprise and growth in every section of a State notable for its natural resources and the skill of its labor, the advantages of its climate, and the beauties of its scenery are really put to work, Pennsylvania's future is assured.

The world we now face is not one in which the citizens of any community can rely on past achievements to see them through the difficulties which lie ahead. The safety of Pennsylvania's future lies in the efforts which we are making today to make the place we live in better than at any time in the past, and to discover the opportunities which will insure prosperity, full use of the State's great resources of raw materials and of its great advantages of location, transportation and scenic beauty.

TOPIC 4

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #508)

ANALYSIS OF STATE'S WATER PROVIDES IMPORTANT DATA FOR NEW INDUSTRY

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

For more than two years along every river in Pennsylvania an intensive study has been continuing to determine the physical and chemical characteristics of the State's water supply.

Already a careful analysis has been made at one hundred and thirty-one points along the rivers during the periods of high and low flow. This will provide industry with accurate information as to the type of water available at every important point along Pennsylvania's water systems. Part of this data has already been published by the State Planning Board, in co-operation with the United States Geological Survey and the Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters, the three agencies which are conducting these studies.

At some points along these streams samples are taken every day. Along certain of our rivers samples are taken at measured distances across the streams.

Today Pennsylvania is the only State in the Northeast and the only large industrial State in our Nation which has accumulated this wealth of data as to the most important of all of its industrial raw materials.

The study is continuing with a number of key sampling stations which will continue in operation throughout the year.

The information supplied by this study of the State's waters will be valuable to communities and to the State in providing information needed by new industries seeking a suitable location. It will also be valuable as a check on the various measures now being undertaken by the State government, our municipalities and our industries to reduce and finally eliminate the dumping of harmful ingredients into the State's waters.

Much of the mineral content of our waters consist of the materials dissolved out of the rocks by the State's rainfall. These minerals vary, depending on the geological formation along the stream banks. Some are harmless or even beneficial, and some need to be modified to reduce the hardness of water and render it suitable for human use or industrial operations.

To know the full story of Pennsylvania's waters will provide the State with fundamental information needed for its program of public improvement and industrial growth over the coming year.



Pennsylvania State Library
DOCUMENTS SECTION

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1946

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #509)

PENNSYLVANIA'S UNIQUE FINANCIAL RECORD

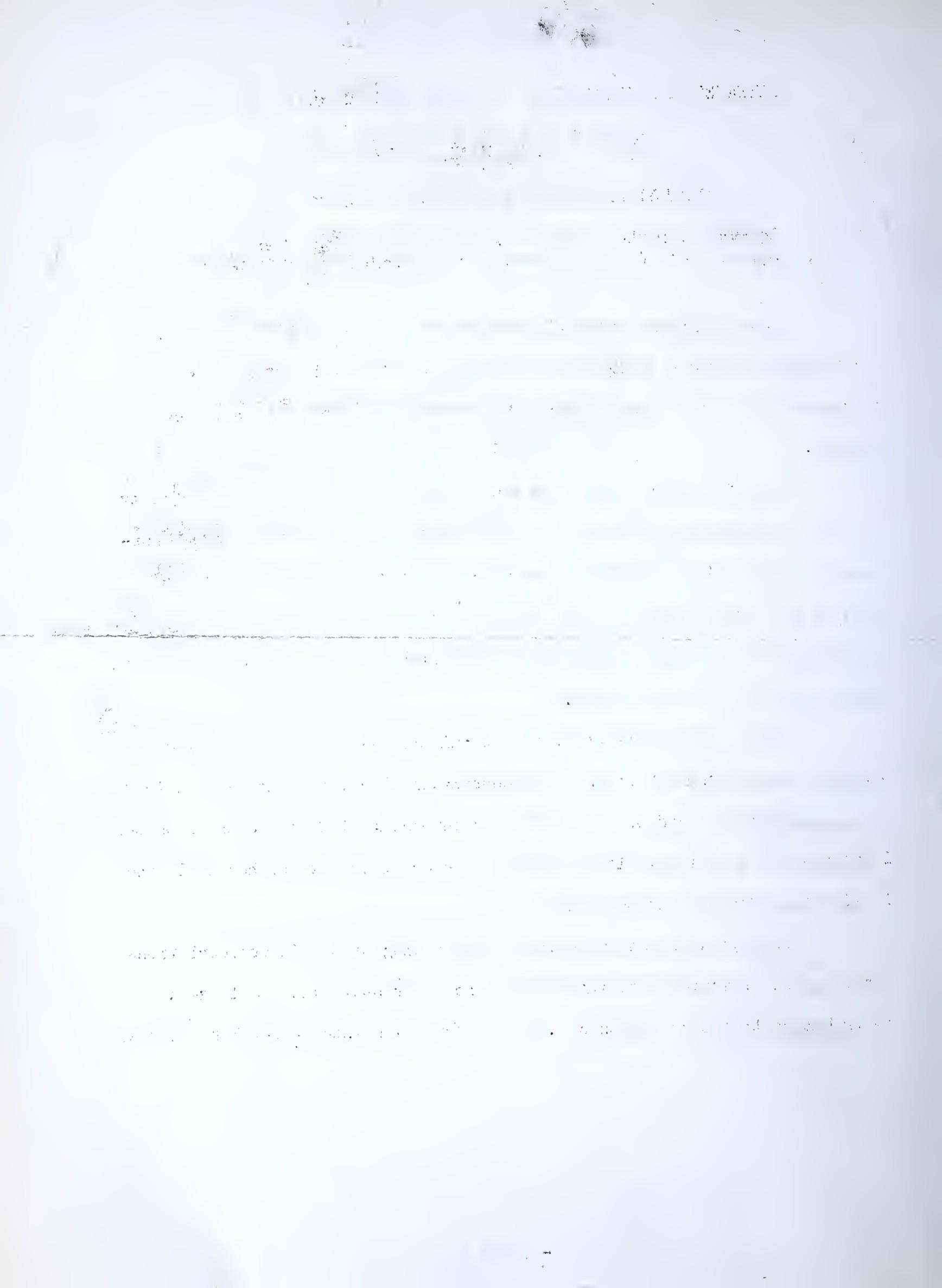
Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

United States Census figures on taxes for 1945 show that while the national total of State taxes increased by 395 million dollars as compared with 1943, Pennsylvania's state taxes decreased by 78 million dollars.

That this decline in our State taxes has not affected the ability of the Commonwealth to face its postwar needs for construction and development is shown by the fact that Pennsylvania's state highway fund at the end of the fiscal year 1945 was the largest in our Nation. Its surplus of \$57,254,000 for highway construction and maintenance was more than one-tenth that of all the states combined.

The latest report on State Expenditures -- that of the United States Census -- shows that in 1944 Pennsylvania led the Nation in aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, and general relief of the unfortunate. It also led the Nation in its purchase of major equipment for hospitals and institutions for the handicapped.

Pennsylvania was among the three leading states in appropriations for the work of mental institutions, and no other state made so large a contribution to the operation of state and state-assisted general hospitals.



RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1946

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #510)

PENNSYLVANIA LEADS THE NATION IN STANDARD BRED HORSES

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Among its many distinctions Pennsylvania has a national supremacy in the breeding of the trotting and pacing horses whose performance is the outstanding feature of county fairs throughout the Nation.

Our State leads all others in its production of Standard Bred horses, that great American breed of harness horse whose development goes back to the year of 1788 when the English stallion, Messenger, first appeared on a track in Philadelphia. Today Pennsylvania -- near Hanover in York County - has the largest Standard Bred breeding farm in America and probably in the world.

The State also leads the Nation in the number of harness meetings and horse shows held annually, and produces thoroughbreds, hunters, palominos, walking horses, saddle horses and hackney ponies.

The horse show to be held in the State Farm Show Arena October 23-27, and the Standard Bred sale held there November 5-8 are important events to many Americans who even in these years of automobiles and airplanes are showing an increasing interest in the breeding of trotting and pacing horses.

The Standard Bred horse has never been subject to the same kind of commercial exploitation as the thoroughbred and represents a typical American taste for the combination of speed and perfection of form in action.

Pennsylvania State Library
DOCUMENTS SECTION
RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1946

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #511)

PRACTISE THE WOODSMAN'S CODE

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

The opening of the small game season on November 1 will bring thousands of sportsmen into Pennsylvania's woods and also greatly increase the danger of forest fires.

Since 1921, reports show 2,830,050 acres of Pennsylvania forest land have been burned over. This is more than 18% of the State's total forest stand.

Despite recent rains fires are easily started among the fallen leaves of November's woods. The embers of a campfire sometimes smoulder for days before breaking out into an open blaze. Matches or cigarettes carelessly dropped from car windows are responsible for many destructive fires which have ruined large tracts of woodland that cannot be replaced by natural growth in a long lifetime.

Because of the heavy demands of war, the scarcity of suitable wood for housing and furniture has become a serious matter to the State's forest industries and to millions of Americans in need of homes.

Protection of the woods against fire -- the forest's chief enemy -- the enemy of all wild life and of our future industries was never more urgent than it is today.

When you go out into the woods practise the woodsman's code:

Never throw aside a lighted match or a burning cigarette or cigar. Never dump out a lighted pipe. Never use old punky wood in a campfire. And, of course, never leave a fire without being certain that the last spark is dead. We all owe that much to Pennsylvania's future.

Pennsylvania State Library
DOCUMENTS SECTION
RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1946

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #512)

EDUCATION - THE STATE'S MOST IMPORTANT CONCERN

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Education has always been the most important single concern of Pennsylvania's State and local governments.

In the 1944-45 school year, according to the reports of the Department of Public Instruction, 1,539,680 pupils were enrolled in Pennsylvania's public schools, including 564,584 in high schools, 939,376 in elementary schools, and 35,720 in kindergartens. Throughout the Commonwealth 59,699 teachers, supervisors and principals were employed to instruct these children in 9,301 schools. The total yearly expenditure to operate and improve this great educational plant was \$227,032,725.

The Legislature of the State appropriated \$62,500,000 to assist the school districts in the payment of salaries for teachers and supervisors, and for the transportation of school children, vocational training, and the instruction of home-bound children. The State also contributed its matching share of payments to the Teachers Retirement Fund, supported the operation of 14 State Teachers' Colleges, and made appropriations for buildings and maintenance of The Pennsylvania State College, and to the funds of other institutions of higher learning.

State and local costs of education in Pennsylvania on the basis of the average daily attendance amounted to \$162.46 for each school pupil.

Pennsylvania State Library
DOCUMENTS SECTION K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #513)

MEMORIALS. THAT WE REMEMBER.

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Armistice Day 1946 is a test of the types of war memorial which still satisfy us after the passage of more than a quarter of a century. The purpose of a memorial is to satisfy us forever and to carry on to future generations the memory of brave men and our appreciation of their lives and their blood given to make possible the growth of this free nation.

How many of the innumerable memorial tablets are today given more than a passing glance? The sculptures in our parks or public squares have survived and still today have power to move us if they were truly works of art. But many were not. The number of true artists in stone and bronze is always limited. It is often beyond the means of small communities to command the services of an artist who can worthily express the grief and gratitude with which we regard the young men who can never share the privileges they won.

But today there are also many communities in Pennsylvania and throughout our land whose people have built memorials to the dead of the First World War which during the past quarter of a century have added to the happiness of the living and not neglected the honor of the dead.

Sometimes perhaps it was only a line of trees that added to the beauty of a city street and provided shade in the hot months of summer. Sometimes it was a meeting hall which, in these passing years, has for hundred and even thousands of times provided a place of assembly for the town's citizens. There are memorial parks - like the Alan Seeger and Joyce Kilmer memorials in our State Park System - dedicated to the health and pleasure of the public and honoring the names of two soldier poets who died in battle.

Such memorials are perpetual tributes and even if we sometimes forget the occasion of their making, the use and the good remains.

No town however small would find some such memorial beyond its means. A playground, a park, a recreation field, a landscaped street, a community building are true memorials of the spirit with which our young men who have not returned, set out for war.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1946

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #514)

A NOTABLE ANNIVERSARY

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

The 75th anniversary of production in Pennsylvania's famous Bradford oil field is being celebrated ^{next} ~~this~~ week.

The three-day diamond anniversary celebration will center in Bradford. One feature of the celebration will be the unveiling of a plaque two miles from Bradford where in 1871 Job Moses drilled 1,100 feet to start production from the Bradford sand.

Pennsylvania's oil industry is older than 75 years. The world's first successful oil well was drilled in 1859 near Titusville in what is now Drake Well State Park. Development of the Bradford sands since 1871, however, greatly increased production of Pennsylvania oil, which still is rated as the world's best lubricant.

This old oil field, which was for years the leading oil producer of the world, has produced 500 million barrels of oil since its discovery and in total production ranks among the first six fields in the nation.

It is also a pioneer field in the application of new methods of oil recovery, particularly the method of water flooding by which oil is floated to the surface after natural pressure has failed. By the use of this and other recovery systems the Bradford field, despite its age, produced more oil during each year of the second World War than it had produced at the time of World War I. In the quality of its product and in its long life as a productive area this Bradford field in Pennsylvania is still the most remarkable source of petroleum yet discovered in the world.

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #515)

RESPONSIBILITY IS ON ITS WAY HOME

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

There is no doubt as to one significant effect our recent election will have on the people of our country. The Republican commitment to lower Federal taxes and reduce the personnel of many Federal agencies means unmistakably that local responsibility will again be that vital factor in American progress which it has been in the past. This involves a considerable change in the attitude of citizens to their government. It means that the welfare of the State will inevitably become more of the responsibility of the State government than at any time in the past fifteen years. It means that local progress and development must be accepted as a greatly increased local responsibility. The sooner our communities accept this as a fact, the better prepared they will be to develop plans for community action which will assure their future growth and prosperity.

For 240 years Pennsylvania's communities accepted as a working pattern that what they amounted to as places where men could live happy lives and earn an adequate living depended on what was done to develop local opportunities. The cumulative result of that action is reflected in the great industrial might of Pennsylvania and in its reputation as a home of contented and industrious people, but there have been local failures to measure up to the opportunities for creating sound living conditions and adequate sustained employment.

On the basis of its history Pennsylvania can welcome the diminishing activity of many types of Federal agencies and the saving of this tax money necessary to maintain those agencies in operation. The return of community responsibility to its proper source can only be successful, however, if that responsibility is accepted, and if each community in the State takes vigorous action now for local planning and economic self-development.

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #516)

THANKSGIVING

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Thanksgiving 1946 comes at a period of great industrial unrest in the United States, but it is not a period in which the people of Pennsylvania can afford to forget their opportunities to transform this period of confusion and unrest into one of growing prosperity.

During the Second World War from which more than a million two hundred thousand young men and women have returned to civilian life in this State, Pennsylvania proved again with an effort unequalled in its history its great capacity for creating wealth. It is true most of that wealth was consumed in War, and the people of this State like those of the Nation are poorer today in the things they need than for many years in the past; but the capacity to produce which provided the Nation with the steel, coal, and manufactured goods needed for victory still remains the possession of the people of this Commonwealth. Their industry has been proved, their skill has been tested, their natural resources have proved adequate for the greatest effort ever made since white men came to this country.

Thanksgiving 1946 is not a time for foolish optimism. A serious task lies ahead of the American people to stabilize their economy and to provide each other with the things we all need. It is not a time for foolish pessimism either. Looking abroad over our own State we can be proud of great resources, of our agriculture, our mines, our factories, our highways, and the multitude of services available everywhere to our people. If we cast our eyes across the Atlantic or the Pacific, our reasons for gratitude at these advantages and possibilities are many. There is no country in the world today that presents the opportunities of our own. There are few nations whose land and whose cities have not been devastated by war; there are few that have not met with an appalling loss of life; there are few that are not in want of bare necessities.

This is a day which could well be devoted to a thought of the present opportunities which can be used by the people of this State to bring order out of our present confusion and to prepare the way for a new period of local and State prosperity.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1946

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #517)

THE GROWING TREND TOWARD INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

The recent conference of Governors-elect James H. Duff and Alfred E. Driscoll of New Jersey, pledging joint action in developing the Philadelphia-Camden Port area and in abating the pollution of the Delaware River was a timely reminder of the important place now occupied in American government by co-operation among the several States.

During the past fifteen years there has developed a growing trend among the northeastern states to act together for the solution of their common problems, particularly problems concerning highway transportation, the pollution of rivers and the abatement of floods.

Such a river as the Ohio with its important tributaries presents problems which concern many states. This is also true of the Delaware and the Susquehanna. These waterways are of immense importance to the people of all the states within their drainage basins. They are sources of domestic water supply and of the industrial water needed for manufacture; they provide many recreational advantages. They are important avenues of commerce, but they are also the carriers of industrial and human waste and of flood waters from far up-stream. As a consequence, stream-clearance or flood control programs can never be successful without the support of everyone of the states in a stream's drainage basin.

Standing as it does at the crossroads of the industrial East, Pennsylvania must also face the problems of the control of highway traffic passing over its roads from every state in our Union. The dimensions and weight of motor carriers which can travel safely along the State's roads require mutual agreement among bordering states to prevent the obstruction of highway transportation by local and state restrictions.

In order to fulfill these obligations of co-operation and protection for our roads and rivers Pennsylvania has been for many years a member of the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin. It has been represented on the Council of State Governments and the Association of State Planning and Development Agencies. Recently, by Acts of Legislature it has participated in the formation of the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin and in the Ohio River Valley Regional Planning Commission which when finally organized will become the Ohio River Valley Sanitation Commission.

It is encouraging to realize that the State's postwar program for better water and further improvement of its highway system may proceed on this firm basis of established co-operation with our neighboring states.

RELEASER: 1941 DOCUMENTS SECTION
RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1946

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #518)

OUR LOW PER CAPITA STATE TAXES

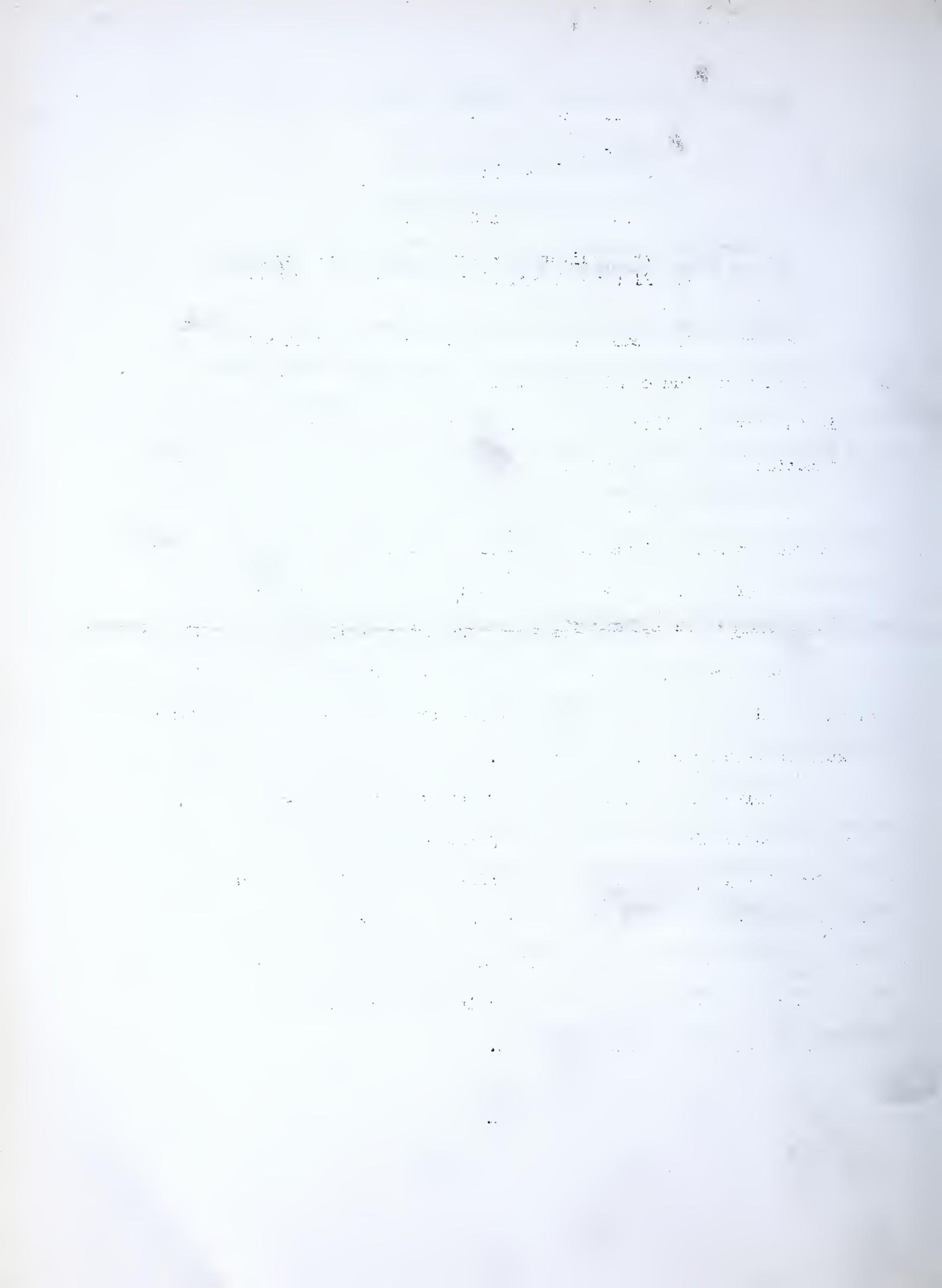
Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Pennsylvania's State taxes per capita are lower than those in any New England or Middle Atlantic state, or any other chiefly industrial state in the Nation. They are only 54 per cent of New York's per capita state taxation, 51 per cent of California's and 44 per cent of Washington's.

These facts are revealed by a current report of the United States Census Bureau on State Finances for 1945. The reports also show that during the last year of war Pennsylvania reduced its gross debt by \$11,000,000, borrowed no money, and lowered its total expenditures by \$60,759,000.

These economies in State government operation ran counter to the national trend, since the total expenditures and taxes of state governments increased in 1945 as compared with 1944.

Despite these economies, according to the United States Census reports, Pennsylvania stood second among the states in 1945 in its capital outlay for highways, and second in expenditures for public welfare and for hospital operation. It was also among the three leading states in aid to schools, expenditures for public health and correction, for public safety, for protection of natural resources, and in total capital outlay for permanent improvements and construction.



PENNSYLVANIA LEADS THE NATION IN TEXTILE PLANTS

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Pennsylvania's dominance in the steel and coal industries is known throughout the world. The State leads the Nation in the number of its textile mills and in the production of a great variety of textile products.

Among Pennsylvania's "firsts" are full fashioned hosiery, knitted underwear, lace goods, rayon, men's and boy's shirts and underwear, carpet yarns, linoleum, and the weaving of silk and rayon fabrics. Textiles are second to steel in importance among the State's productive industries and provide approximately 20 per cent of all manufacturing employment.

These great textile industries are the result of a steady growth, beginning with the early Swedish settlers along the Delaware. These first colonists raised sheep, spun and wove wool, grew flax and produced fine linens.

The early German settlers along the Wissahickon near Philadelphia made their living largely through the growing of flax and the weaving of linen.

Penn's enlightened policy of encouragement to textile industries led to the setting up of a linen factory which was the second textile plant in America.

A part of Pennsylvania's success in the early production of yarn and thread was due to the invention of John Antes, a Moravian Missionary, born in Montgomery County in 1740. He devised a yarn distributor for the spinning wheel which greatly increased the speed of production of fine thread, and at Bethlehem at the Moravian settlement the spinning and weaving of cotton hemp and wool was an established industry in early Colonial days.

It was under the leadership of Benjamin Franklin that in 1769 the silk industry was first established in Pennsylvania. Mulberry trees were planted at various points in the city of Philadelphia, and by 1771 more than a ton of cocoons had been unreeled at the silk thread plant in that city. So quickly was this industry established that silk raised in 1770 by Susanna Wright, a Quakeress of Lancaster County, was made into a court dress for the Queen of England.

Before the time of the Revolution Samuel Wetherill, a Quaker merchant of Philadelphia, had established a factory to make woolens, cottons and linens with the aid of what was probably the first spinning-jenny ever to be introduced into America. It was from Wetherill's factory that the cloth was provided to make uniforms for the soldiers of the Continental Army.

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #520)

Pennsylvania State Library DOCUMENTS SECTION THE BEGINNINGS OF GREAT INDUSTRIES

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Pennsylvania's present-day dominance in so many fields of manufacture is not due alone to its vast natural resources and its advantage of location. Long before the American Revolution the leading citizens of this Commonwealth engaged in a pioneer effort to encourage and develop new inventions and the establishment of manufactures.

The Pennsylvania Society for the Encouragement of Manufactures and the Useful Arts as early as 1764 had subscribed more than a thousand pounds to promote the manufacture of cotton textiles by power machinery. The first power-driven mill in America began operations in Philadelphia in 1788 as a result of this early effort to promote the State's manufactures.

The printing of cotton cloth had begun even earlier. The first establishment for the printing of cotton was in operation in 1774 under the direction of John Hewson who continued to carry on calico printing for many years. Martha Washington was one of the first patrons of his factory. This early industry of cloth printing was also carried on in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and finally led to the famous Eddystone prints which were known throughout our Nation as the most popular type of low-cost women's dress goods.

Mathias Baldwin, the founder of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, was the inventor of the method of engraving the rollers for calico printing which finally led to the mass production of that popular cloth.

Pennsylvania's important place in the present day manufacture of floor coverings springs directly from the efforts of its early manufacturers and inventors. In 1774 William Calverly succeeded in weaving carpets which were then thought to be superior to those imported from Great Britain. By 1791 William Sprague had succeeded in weaving the first American Turkish and Axminster carpets. In 1807 John Dorsey commenced the manufacture of oilcloth.

High speed mechanical production is thought to be the exclusive contribution of the 20th century to the progress of industry, but as early as 1777 Oliver Evans of Philadelphia, who deserves to be called the Thomas Edison of the 18th century, had devised a machine capable of making the teeth for carding mills at the rate of 1500 per minute. With the help of this and other inventions of our early craftsmen, Philadelphia, before the opening of the War of 1812, had become an important textile center with a considerable export trade.

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #521)

SHIPBUILDING A GREAT PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRY

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

During the last few years shipbuilding has been one of Pennsylvania's major industries. At the height of the War effort in 1943, it was fourth in employment with a labor force of more than 73,000, third in compensation paid to workers, and fourth in the value of its products. In 1944 shipbuilding had risen to third place in the value of output with a total production valued at \$591,000,000.

The contribution Pennsylvania shipyards were able to make to the national defense was based on a steady progress in the building of vessels, extending back nearly three hundred years. The first ship constructed in our shipyards was launched in 1647 at Tinicum on the Delaware River below Philadelphia.

In 1792 Pittsburgh built the "Western Experiment" which sailed down the Ohio and Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico -- the first sailing vessel ever to make that voyage.

In 1797 the first large American battleship, the Frigate "United States", was launched in Philadelphia.

The steamboat was the invention of two Pennsylvania silversmiths, John Fitch and Robert Fulton. It was on the Delaware that the first steam-propelled vessel was put into operation by Fitch in 1787, and the first steamboat launched on western waters was a side-wheeler, the "New Orleans" built in Pittsburgh in 1811.

The building of iron and steel ships began with an iron steamboat built at York, Pennsylvania, in 1826, and in the west with an iron steamboat built in Pittsburgh in 1839.

The second iron battleship ever built in the world and the first in the United States was launched at Erie in 1843. This ship, now named the "Wolverine", is still on exhibition at the Presque Isle State Park.

The shipyards in Chester, Pennsylvania, now among the largest in the world, were pioneers in the commercial building of iron ships. Shortly after the Civil War, the first American fleet in the transatlantic trade was operated from Philadelphia to Liverpool. From that time on, the steady development of shipbuilding along the Delaware, where the League Island government shipyards add to the output of private firms, has given that River the nickname of "The American Clyde".

During the War, Philadelphia, Erie and Pittsburgh shipyards produced hundreds of vessels of all types for the United States Navy.

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #522)

PROGRESS IN SOIL CONSERVATION

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Substantial progress has been made during 1946 in the County Soil Conservation Program authorized at the last Session of the General Assembly.

The State's new Soil Conservation Act signed by the Governor on May 15, 1945, authorized the Commissioners of each County in the Commonwealth to establish a County Soil Conservation District for the improvement of agricultural land and the control and prevention of erosion. To function under this Act, the County Commissioners appoint a Board of Directors, including one of their own number and four practical farmers selected from nominations made by county-wide agricultural associations. This Board can conduct soil surveys, employ personnel, and carry out erosion control measures with the consent of the owners of the land. They have the power to acquire and dispose of land and to purchase necessary equipment.

The State Soil Conservation Commission is authorized to provide aid and advice to the County Districts and to apportion among them any funds allotted from State or Federal sources.

Eight counties -- Allegheny, Berks, Clinton, Fulton, Jefferson, Lehigh, Potter and Tioga have already formed Soil Conservation Districts under this new Law. In addition, Clarion County which has been functioning as one of the six local Soil Conservation Districts -- operating under an earlier law -- has been reorganized as a County District.

Parallel with these promising developments for the future of Pennsylvania's vital food supply are the many erosion control demonstrations being conducted throughout the State by the County Agricultural Agents who operate under the direction of the Agricultural Extension Service of The Pennsylvania State College.

With the intense interest in all forms of conservation shown by Governor-elect James H. Duff, it is to be expected that 1947 will be marked by the formation of many more County Soil Conservation Districts throughout the agricultural areas of the State.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1947

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #523)

GAME FEEDING EXPEDITIONS

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

With the close of the 1946 open season for game in Pennsylvania, many of the State's sportsmen's clubs have embarked on their annual program for the distribution of grain and food to the wild animals in our woods. To many of the 1100 sportsmen's organizations in Pennsylvania, this winter program of game protection is becoming one of the most interesting parts of their year's program.

Committees of hunters spend their week ends planning and building brush-heap runways, lean-tos for shelter, stone tunnels, grain dispensers and other suitable cover for the protection of food from the weather and for the sheltering of wildlife. In the construction of these "forest pantries" provision must also be made for the swift escape of small animals or birds from foxes, weasels, hawks, and other predators.

The sportsmen's clubs operate in close harmony with the District Game Protectors who provide much of the grain, while green food such as celery, lettuce and other vegetables are usually collected from hotels and restaurants.

Game feeding offers excellent opportunities for youth groups connected with the sportsmen's organizations. The chance to spend a day working in the winter woods is eagerly sought by the boys and girls who join in these healthful and humane expeditions to preserve the extensive wildlife of the State.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1947

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #524)

S SECTION

PENNSYLVANIA'S CAVES

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Pennsylvania has one hundred and thirty known caves of which fourteen have been opened to the public and operated commercially -- a larger number than in the State of Virginia.

Most of Pennsylvania's caves are found in the limestone belt of the State and have been formed by the action of water over a period of hundreds of thousands of years. One evidence as to their great age lies in the fact that the remains of many extinct animals and of animals that no longer inhabit any part of North America have been discovered in Pennsylvania's caves. Several species of mastodon, an extinct hairy elephant, two species of saber-toothed tiger -- one of the most powerful carnivorous animals ever known to have lived on the earth -- and the remains of tapirs, musk ox, bison, caribou, and moose have all been discovered in the litter on the floors of caves in the southern counties of the Commonwealth. In Indian Cave in Huntington County extensive evidences were found of long occupation by Indians.

The oldest commercially operated cave in the State is Crystal Cave in Berks County. The Alexander Caverns, Baker, Hippie Cave, Indian Echo, Lost Cave, Onyx Cave, Seawra Cave, Veiled Lady, Wonderland Caverns, William Penn Caverns, Indian Cave, Woodward Cave, and Penn's Cave, which is visited on a subterranean river, have been opened to the public and visited annually by thousands of tourists.

There are also a large number of caves unlighted, and often unnamed, scattered over the limestone area which provide interesting opportunities for exploration by those who are equipped for underground adventure.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1947

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #525)

PENNSYLVANIA LEADS IN INDUSTRIAL POWER

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Pennsylvania is America's greatest user of industrial electric power. During the eight years from 1939 to 1946 inclusive, the Commonwealth led the Nation in its consumption of electric energy for industrial use in all but one year, and in 1946 exceeded its nearest rival, the State of New York, by nearly two billion kilowatt hours.

During the last three years the State's use of electric energy for industrial purposes has exceeded that of any other state by a wider margin than at any time in the past decade.

Pennsylvania is also the largest producer of nonutility electric energy; the second largest producer of electric energy by public utilities, and the largest producer of electric energy from the burning of fuel.

As the leading coal producing State of the Union, the Commonwealth also provides an important part of the source of electric energy generated in many of its neighboring states.

These facts are indicative of the tremendous reserves of power available for the manufacturers of the Commonwealth and of the success with which the State has maintained its industrial production in the years of war and the first year of peace.

the first time in the history of the world, the
whole of the human race has been gathered
together in one place.

It is a remarkable fact that the whole of the
human race has been gathered together in one

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PENNSYLVANIA SPORTSMEN WORK FOR CONSERVATION

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

The prevention of flood hazards and the protection of the important resources of wild life in the State's waters and along the banks of its streams all begin at the headwaters. The thousands of small feeding brooks that finally flow together to form our far-reaching river systems are the true source of Pennsylvania's water supply.

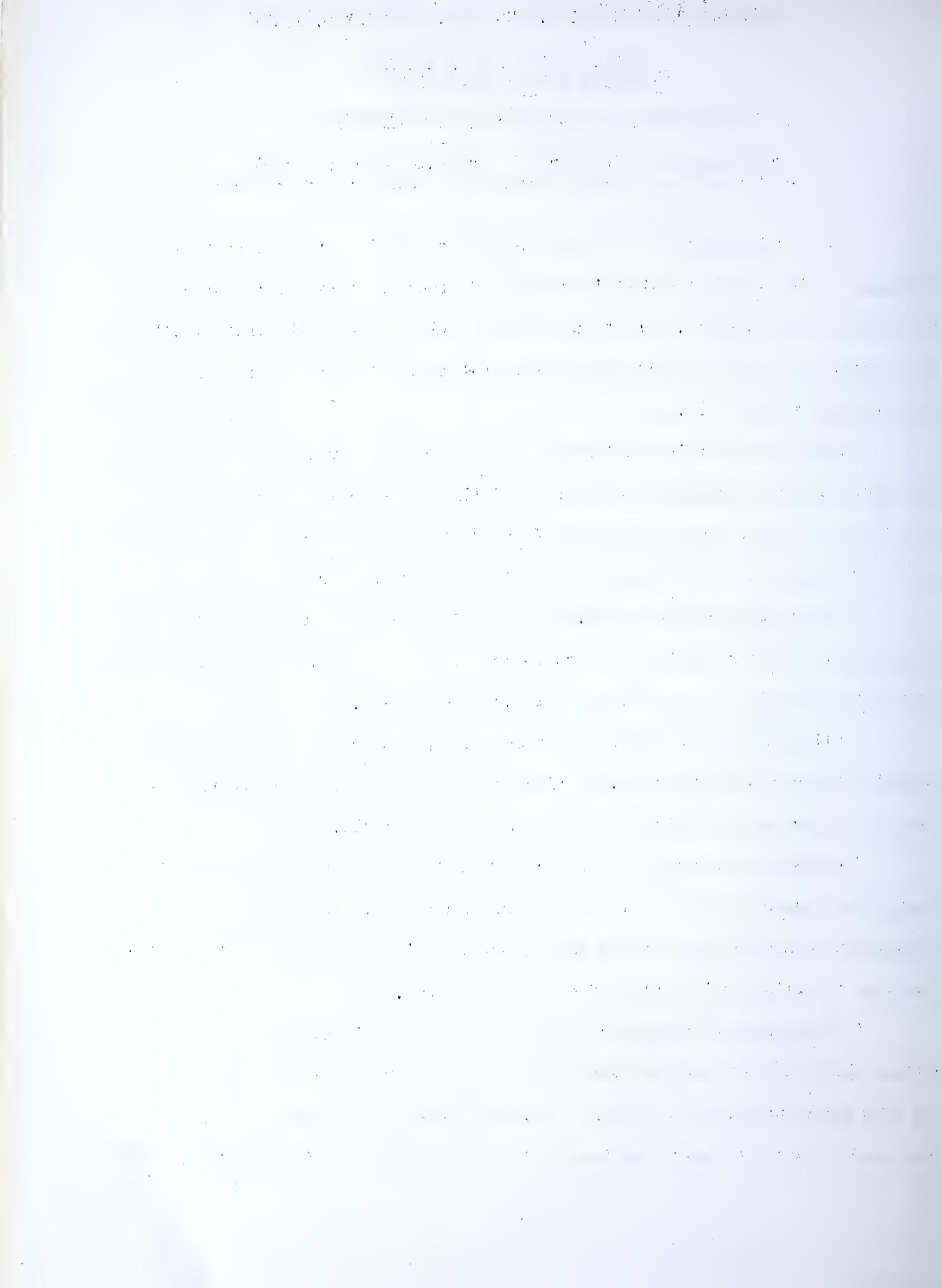
Many of the State's leading sportsmen's clubs have realized that fact, and have organized a program of water and wild life conservation which reaches back into the small creeks and rivulets of the State's wooded areas. Many sportsmen are devoting much of their spare time to this off-season program.

Fast-growing trees -- birch, willow, and ash -- are being planted along the banks of feeder streams in an effort to create a web of roots that will retard the rush of spring floods and hold the soil against erosion.

Small dams are being constructed creating pools in which vegetable and animal life may once more flourish. Deflectors of rocks and logs are being constructed to retard the run-off of water after heavy rainfalls.

Streams thus improved will be brought to the attention of the Pennsylvania Fish Commission to the end that fine game and food fish will once more be planted in these headwaters, thus increasing the State's fishing area and removing the load from public fishing waters further down stream.

Such efforts of private agencies reflect the confidence now being felt throughout the State that the great task of improving our natural resources is at last seriously underway, and the knowledge that every citizen must do his part to assist State and local governments, if that program is to be fully effective.



Pennsylvania State Library
DOCUMENTS SECTION
K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #527)

PENNSYLVANIA'S EARLY LEADERSHIP IN THE FINE ARTS

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Pennsylvania's national dominance in more than fifty types of production and the key position it has occupied in the development of American industry has been accompanied by an equally high contribution to the Fine Arts.

Most of the great early painters, sculptors, and architects of the United States were Pennsylvanians. The most famous of all, in Colonial and Revolutionary days, was the romantic historical painter, Benjamin West. Born near Philadelphia, he became the greatest historical painter of his time, refused a British Knighthood and succeeded Joshua Reynolds as President of the Royal Academy of Great Britain.

Charles Willson Peale and his three talented sons carried on the tradition of Benjamin West, and under their leadership Philadelphia became the center of American art in the early days of the Republic. During this same period a few gifted laymen of educated taste designed the public buildings of Philadelphia which were to set a new standard in American architecture.

Christ Church in Philadelphia planned by a physician, Dr. John Kearsley, is one of the most distinguished buildings of colonial times. Its tower has been widely copied in public buildings in this country and Canada.

Independence Hall, designed by Andrew Hamilton, has become the most familiar of all early American buildings, and remains a tribute to the high standard of taste of Pennsylvania citizens of more than two hundred years ago.

Many fine examples of early domestic architecture are to be found at various points across the whole width of the State, including the Harris Mansion erected in 1766, the home of William Maclay built in 1791, both in the City of Harrisburg, the home of John Bartram, the great pioneer naturalist, built with his own hands, the Powel House built in 1765 and the fine colonial mansion of William Hamilton in Woodlands Cemetery, all three in Philadelphia, and the pleasant old country residence of Albert Gallatin at Friendship Hill in Fayette County. Of particular interest are also the many characteristic buildings erected by the Pennsylvania Germans, including the Cloisters at Ephrata, the Moravian buildings at Bethlehem, the Augustus Lutheran Church at Trappe, and the settlement of the Harmony Society at Ambridge.



Pennsylvania State Library K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
DOCUMENTS SECTION (Weekly Series Release #528)

PENNSYLVANIA'S AIRPORT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

The progress of Pennsylvania's program for the development of aviation facilities is clearly shown by the fact that the number of licensed airports in the State had risen by the first of January, 1947, to 269 as compared with a total of 139 two years ago. The largest increase was in the smaller airports of class 1 and class 1-R which are being established in the neighborhood of Pennsylvania's smaller cities and boroughs.

Private airports also increased from 25 in 1945 to 63 as of January, 1947. The seaplane bases in Pennsylvania numbering 9 at the close of 1945 have now risen to a total of 16.

Some evidence as to the use being made of these newly developed facilities is shown by the dramatic rise in the consumption of aviation gasoline by Pennsylvania flyers. In the period of June to November, 1945, 2,687,000 gallons of aviation gasoline was sold in the Commonwealth. During the same six months in 1946 the total had risen to 5,087,000 gallons.

Under the appropriation provided by the 1945 Legislature to aid the planning and development of local airports, the Pennsylvania Aeronautics Commission of the Department of Commerce has authorized the expenditure of nearly \$125,000 for airport planning and more than \$975,000 to aid in the construction of airports.

The aeronautic development program of the Commonwealth being carried out by the Commission has as its aim providing some type of airport facilities for every urban community in the State.

The Commission is also undertaking to provide air markers in the form of signs with letters ten feet high at hundreds of locations throughout the State as a guide for private flyers.

and the first time I have seen it. It is a very large tree, and the trunk is
about 10 feet in diameter. The bark is smooth and greyish-white, with
some small lenticels. The leaves are large, elliptical, and pointed at the
tip, with serrated edges. The flowers are small, white, and bell-shaped,
with five petals. The fruit is a small, round, yellowish-orange drupe.
The tree is found in the tropical rainforests of Central America and
South America, particularly in the Amazon basin. It is used for
timber, medicine, and as a source of food. The wood is very strong and
durable, and is used for building houses and furniture. The bark is
used for making a traditional medicine called "chacruna". The fruit
is eaten raw or cooked, and is used as a flavoring in various dishes.
The tree is also known as "the tree of life" because it is believed to
have healing properties. It is a very important tree in the ecosystem
of the rainforest, providing habitat for many different species of
plants and animals.

FOCUS OF EDITION
K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #529)

THE PROGRAM OF PENNSYLVANIA'S AGRICULTURE

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

A comparison of the status of agriculture in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in 1945 and 1870 shows a remarkable stability of our agriculture and the equally remarkable progress which has been made as the result of the introduction of machinery.

The total number of farms in Pennsylvania in 1870 was 174,041. This number has not substantially changed during the seventy-five years intervening, since the Census of Agriculture of 1945 shows a total of 171,761 farms. A still more striking uniformity is shown in the cash value of farms which in 1870 was \$1,043,000,000 and in 1945 \$1,009,000,000, but the value of implements and machinery on the farm has very greatly increased. The figure in 1870 was \$36,000,000. In 1945 it was \$223,000,000 yet the farm wages paid increased from \$23,000,000 to more than \$51,000,000.

The value of farm products rose from \$184,000,000 in 1870 to \$456,000,000, which represents only the value of products sold, in 1945. The value of orchard products increased from \$2,670,000 to \$18,944,000; the number of horses declined as would be expected from 460,000 in 1870 to 202,000 in 1945, but the number of cows rose from 706,000 to 1,011,870 in the years between 1870 and 1945.

The pattern of agriculture underwent very striking changes in regard to certain products. In 1870 we raised less than 3,500,000 pounds of tobacco; in 1945 we raised more than 46,000,000 pounds. Pennsylvania's potato crop increased from 12,900,000 bushels to 19,500,000 bushels between 1870 and 1945. The gallons of milk sold rose from 14,000,000 to 483,000,000. Meanwhile many of the early products disappeared altogether from the agricultural record or diminished to the vanishing point. In 1870 Pennsylvania produced 816,000 pounds of flax and 15,600 bushels of flaxseed, and in 1945, the flax crop amounted to only 38 bushels. The wool shorn fell from 6,561,000 pounds to 1,650,000.

On Pennsylvania's farms the equipment has changed even more drastically than some of the outstanding crops. In 1945 there were 127,000 farms equipped with electricity, 143,000 farms had radios, 69,000 had telephones, 56,000 had motor trucks, 93,000 had tractors and 165,000 had automobiles. Not one of these advantages or conveniences was available to anyone in the world in 1870.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1947

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #530)

GROWING IMPORTANCE OF COMMUNITY RECREATION

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

The social disturbances of war, the short workday and work week, and the widespread adoption of retirement systems by industry and government have all emphasized the need for healthful, pleasurable, and profitable uses of leisure time.

In the inventory of proposed public works maintained by the State Planning Board, it is found that Pennsylvania cities, boroughs, townships, and school districts are now planning to spend millions of dollars to enlarge their recreational facilities. Among the projects to be undertaken when conditions make such construction practical are new playgrounds, athletic fields, stadia, and community and recreational buildings.

Many other communities are taking advantage of the provision in the School Law under which all types of school services, including recreational supervision, and extension courses in arts, crafts, and scholastic subjects, can be provided for out-of-school youths and adults on petition of fifteen citizens to their Board of Public Education. Under the provision of this Law, the State pays reimbursement to the school districts for instructors on the same basis as that applied to teachers in the regular day-schools.

Nothing is of greater community importance than to furnish children and grownups of all ages with proper means for healthful recreation. As a consequence of war, many social disturbances have arisen, of which juvenile delinquency is only one symptom. As a matter of fact the growth of industrialism has at last reached the point where no community can any longer close its eyes to the fact that unless it provides proper outlets for the surplus energies of its people through play facilities and educational and cultural services, its attractiveness both for business and residence will suffer a serious decline.

While the larger cities can provide a greater variety of activities and instruction after school hours than small towns can hope to do, there is no community in Pennsylvania, however small, which cannot do its part in this important undertaking of supplying adequate opportunity for its adults and young people to continue their education or to find stimulating and healthful activity during their leisure hours.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE
(Weekly Series Release #531)

NEW USES FOR PENNSYLVANIA ANTHRACITE

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

One of the most important projects now being undertaken by several research agencies in the State is the development of nonfuel uses for anthracite.

It is not likely that for many years more anthracite will be used industrially than is employed in the heating of American homes, but within recent years the many valuable properties of this mineral are receiving increased attention.

Anthracite is the purest form of solid carbon found in nature with the exception of graphite and the diamond. Its geological history goes back to remote ages when a dense growth of tree ferns and club-mosses occupied most of the present area of Pennsylvania. Decay of this vegetation in the moist air of that distant age formed huge beds of plant mold which, as the land subsided, were covered with thick layers of mud. After this material had hardened through long ages, it was subjected to very great side pressures originating in the bed of the Atlantic Ocean. It is these pressures which produced the peculiar properties of anthracite as compared to bituminous coal, and since the pressures resulted in the folding and upthrusting of the areas in which the coal measures are found, they have also added greatly to the difficulties of anthracite mining.

One consequence of this history has been that anthracite is a much denser material than any other form of coal and contains less gas and oil. That is why anthracite is so widely used as a smokeless fuel. Its industrial uses are quite different from those of bituminous coal, but it is only in recent years that they have been much developed. For instance, it is found that Pennsylvania's hard coal is the best filter medium for municipal use that has yet been developed. Because it is an almost pure form of carbon, it does not react with the chemical salts in a water supply and can be washed much cleaner than silica sand. It is also lighter in weight and cleans more easily. Because of these advantages it has been employed in municipal water filters in more than thirty of our states and in several foreign countries.

Reduced to pure carbon anthracite becomes a raw material for the manufacture of many electrical products such as telephone carbon, carbon brushes for motors, and carbon battery plates. It is used in the sintering of ores, in the manufacture of graphite, as a pigment in paint, and as a road-making material.

By the application of heat and steam, anthracite can be transformed into activated carbon, which is used in gas masks and for the absorption of coloring matter and objectionable odors in water that has been used in industrial processes. Anthracite producer gas can be used as a source for many chemical products.

The Anthracite Institute recently reported that more than 2,200,000 tons of hard coal are used every year for nonfuel purposes, and this is probably only the beginning of a new chapter in the history of the State's unique raw material.

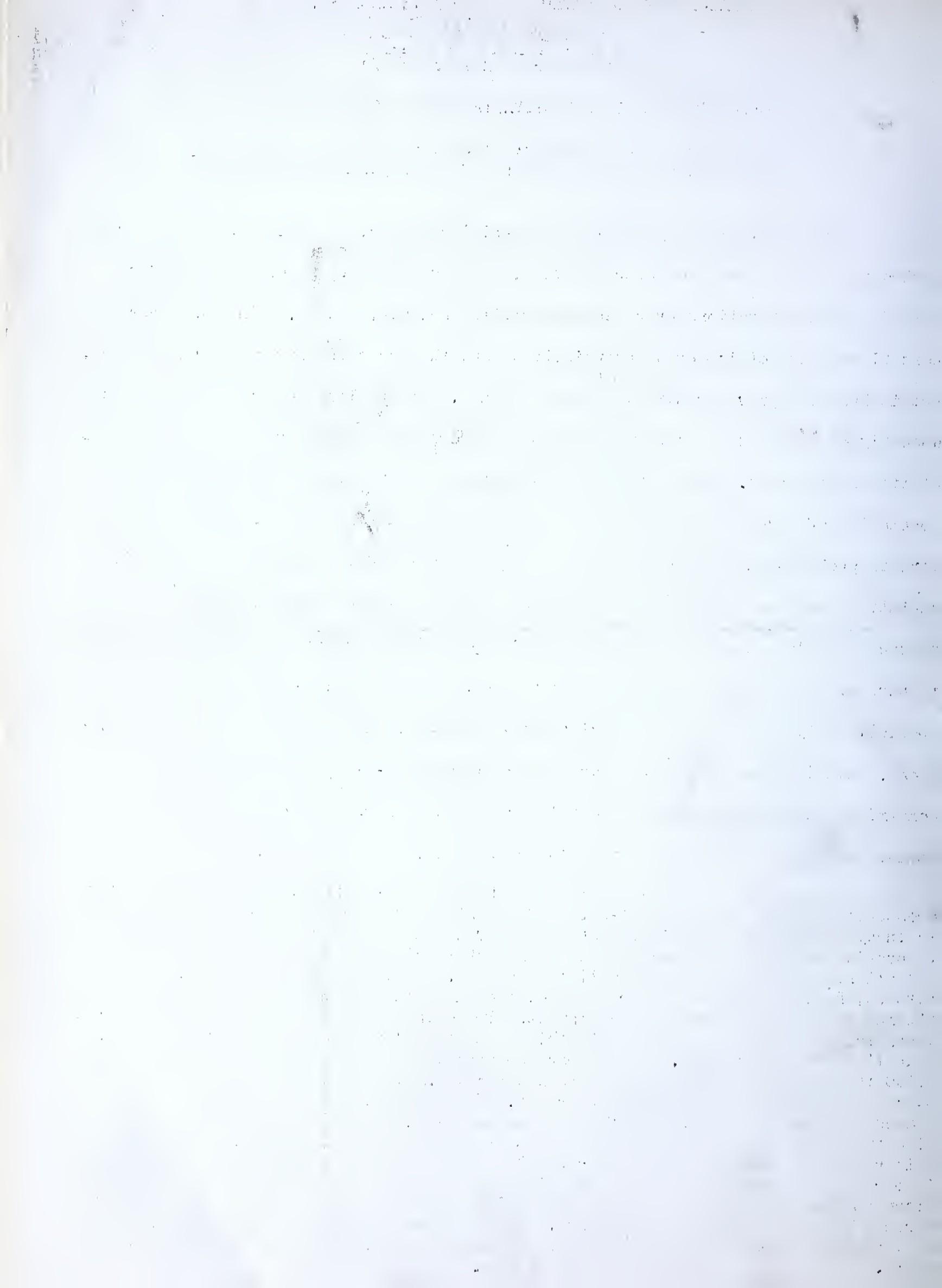
PENNSYLVANIA STATE PLANNING BOARD
KNOW YOUR STATE
(Weekly Series Release #532)

OPPORTUNITIES IN PENNSYLVANIA'S SMALL COMMUNITIES

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

For the past ten years the industrial growth of the United States has been marked by a trend toward decentralization. Many of our largest corporations have extended their operations over many communities and many states. This has become possible because of improved communications and the accessibility of electric power, but it has also proved desirable on many counts. It enables a company to locate an assembly plant close to consumer markets or a fabricating plant close to the sources of its raw material. There are other advantages. When a large percentage of the population of a community is dependent on a single industry for a livelihood very serious problems may be created both for the company and for the community if the operations have at any time to be suspended because of the seasonal character of the product or a lack of current demand. It is also often a great advantage to a company to have some part of its processes located away from its main factory because of the specialized type of labor or the difference in wage scale in that unit of its operations. Small plants frequently have other advantages - they can be located in communities where land costs or rentals are low and where both the company and the workers can have the advantage of a lower overhead.

Pennsylvania's large cities are the center of its industrial life and their prosperity is vital to the well-being of the State as a whole, but the Commonwealth is lucky in the fact that it is better prepared than any other state in our Nation to provide locations for industries which wish to diversify their operations by establishing branch plants in small communities. If that is to be the modern pattern, Pennsylvania is better equipped than any other portion of our country to fit into this new industrial development. The Commonwealth has 578 communities with a population of 1,000 and over. In this respect it leads its nearest rival by more than 150 such communities. It has more communities with a population of 1,000 to 2,500 than any other state, more with a population of from 2,500 to 5,000, and nearly twice as many with a population of from 5,000 to 25,000. Although there are two states which have more cities of 25,000 and upwards, Pennsylvania is the only one with two cities listed by the last census as among the ten largest in the Nation. This remarkable distribution of our people and the preponderance of small communities in our State's population picture provides a most favorable pattern for the establishment of branch plants or small independent industries in places where the pressures of modern life are at a minimum. This fact has already been recognized by the many companies whose branches have been established in Pennsylvania in the past ten years.



RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1947

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #533)

ARE MORE BOYS BORN IN YEARS OF WAR?

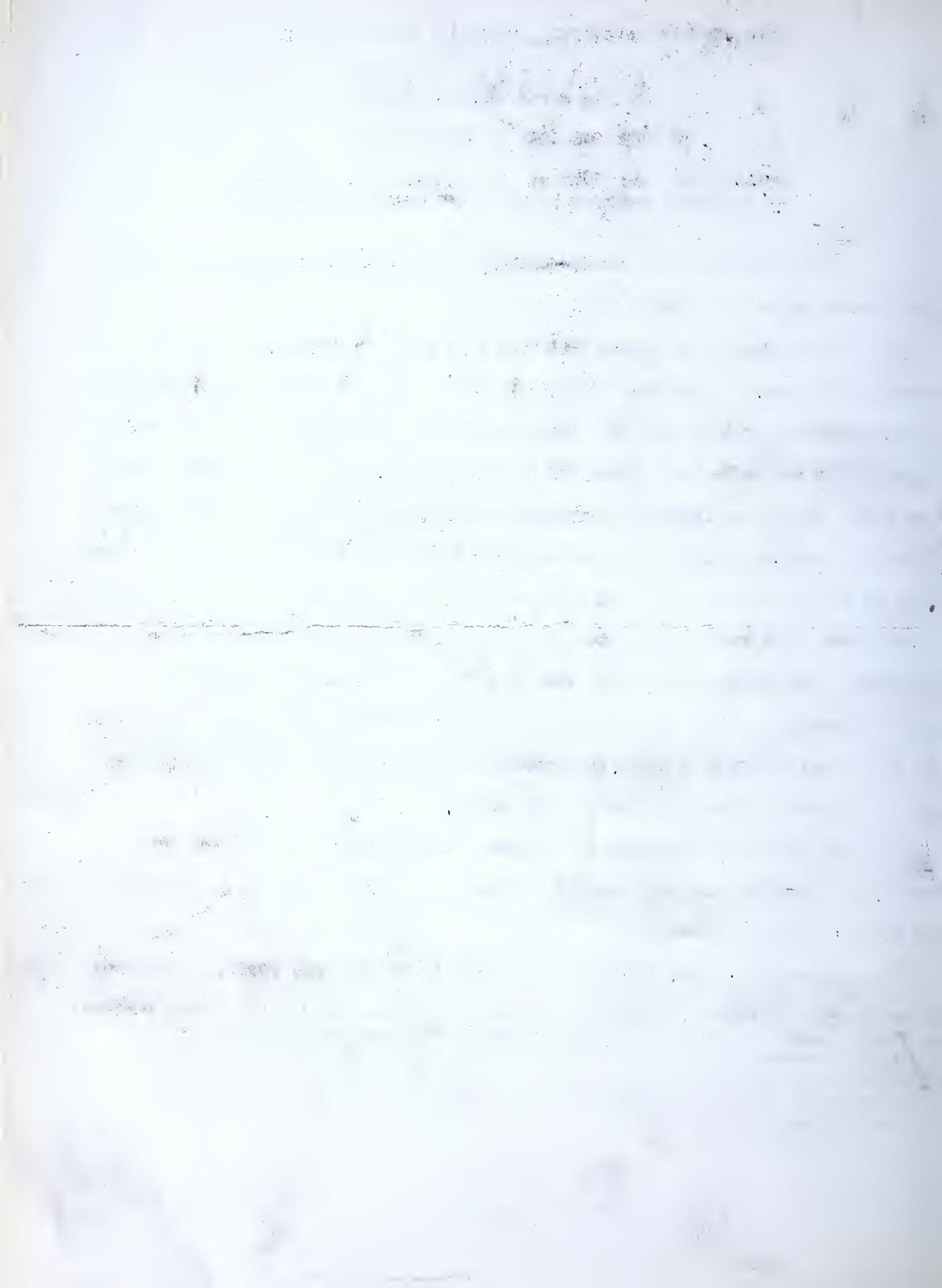
Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

The effect of war on the proportion of boys to girls born in a year has often been a matter of comment.

On an average the theory that more boys are born during years of war appears to be true. In the four years from 1942 to 1945, 51.42% of all babies born in Pennsylvania were boys, and this figure represents a small increase over the proportion in the seven years from 1935 to 1941 when 51.28% of all new born babies were boys. The actual change in percentage was very small -- less than two-tenths of one per cent -- and amounts to an increase of about 260 more boys for each of the years of the Second World War than would be normal by the record of the preceding seven years. This increase is interesting, but of no military or economic importance, and it may also be said that only two of the four years of War had a higher percentage of boys to total births than the peacetime year of 1937, and that for the United States as a whole, the percentage of male births in 1925 was higher than during each of the first three years of War.

So while there is authority for the statement that war produces more boy babies, the increase certainly would do little to provide a significant increase in the Nation's fighting strength.

It is, of course, normal for more boys to be born than girls. This seems to be an age-old provision of nature to maintain the biologic balance, since whether in times of peace or war, life is more dangerous for boys and young men than for girls. The number of boys in the State's native white population exceeds the number of girls up to age twenty, after which the number of females exceeds the number of males in all older age groups as it does in the total of Pennsylvania's native white population.



K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #534)

OUR GREATEST POST-WAR OPPORTUNITY

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

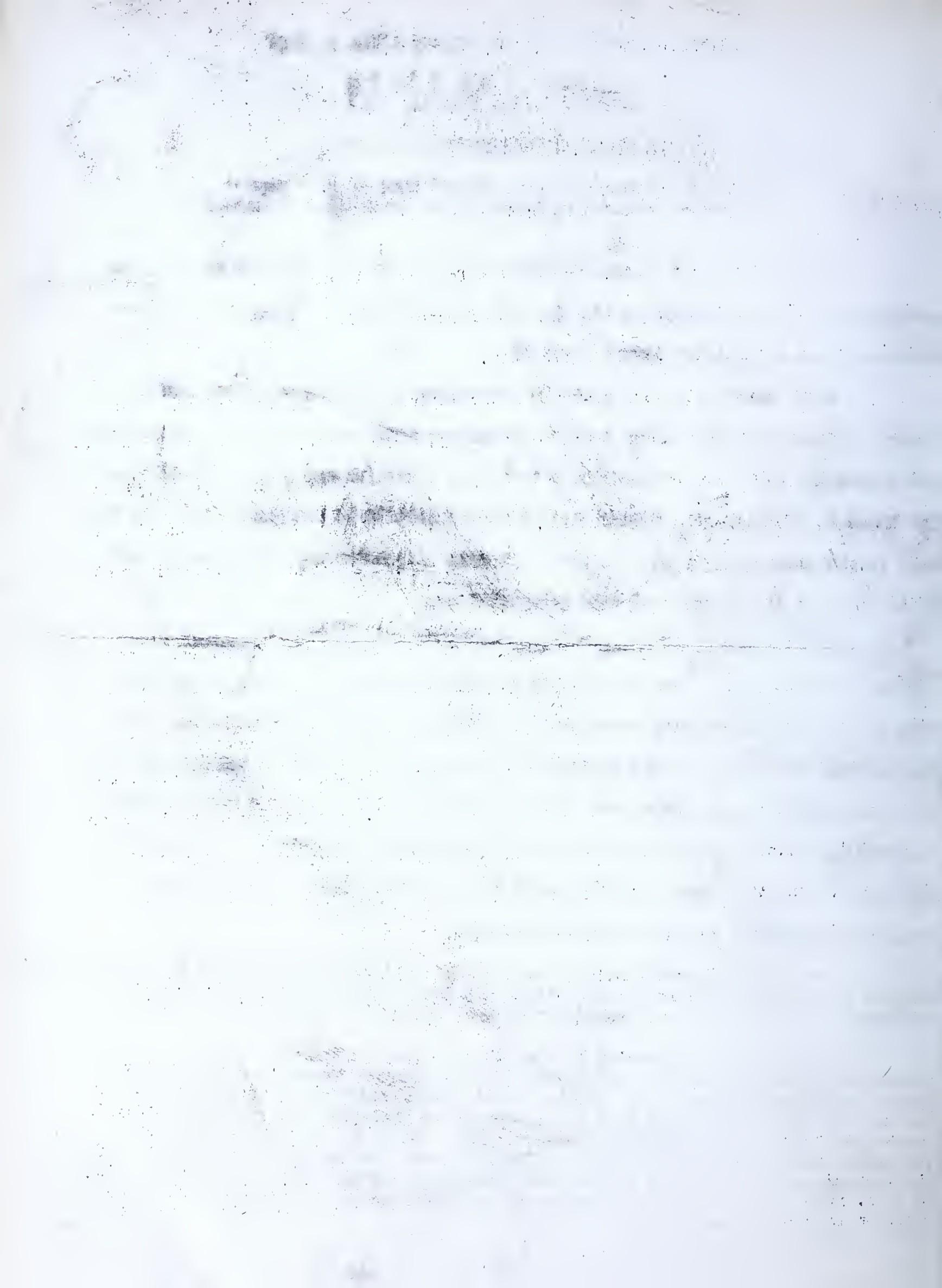
One of the greatest opportunities for Pennsylvania industry in the post-war years will lie in supplying the needs of people of lower income with the conveniences made possible by modern progress.

While there is more glamour in developing the finest possibilities of luxury equipment for the modern home or the modern motor car, American industry cannot depend for its permanent growth on providing beautiful and attractive devices for those in the high income brackets. Our productivity is too great, and also the need is too great among people in less fortunate circumstances, who properly want their share of the benefits of this industrial age.

At the time of the last Census when at least 15,000,000 American homes had no bathtubs, only 31 per cent of the rural homes had electric lighting, less than 18 per cent had running water in their dwellings, and less than 12 per cent had bathroom plumbing. Of the 37,325,000 dwelling units in the United States, 45 per cent had no private baths, and that included 4,600,000 dwelling units in urban communities, 4,600,000 in suburbs or small communities, and more than 6,500,000 on the farms. And 49 per cent of all houses in the United States in 1940 either needed major repairs or had no private bathroom.

That type of opportunity is not romantic but it is very real. It will require increasing attention to the design and manufacture of efficient housing equipment which can be manufactured and sold at low cost.

What is true of housing is also true of transportation. A really low priced motor car with maximum efficiency and a minimum of unnecessary equipment is needed today by millions of our people, particularly since the four-year holiday in the manufacture of passenger cars is certain to be reflected in the decline of secondhand cars to be purchased at lower prices. It is on these facts that one of the great opportunities for American industry is now developing. Pennsylvania with its convenience of location, its abundant supply of raw materials, its high output of coal, iron, steel, glass and electrical equipment is one of the states best in position to supply these needs.



LIBRARY
DOCUMENTS SECTION
RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1947

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #535)

THE COST OF FIRE TO OUR STATE AND NATION

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

A National Conference on Fire Prevention called by the President of the United States to meet in Washington in May will be attended by representatives of several agencies of our State Government.

The objectives of the Conference are to emphasize to the public the ever-present danger of fire to human life and material resources and to intensify the work of fire safety in every community.

Essential to the accomplishment of such objectives are:

1. Universal acceptance by the highest officials of the States and municipalities of their direct responsibility for fire safety.

2. Public support from all possible sources behind such officials in accomplishing the enactment and enforcement of adequate laws and ordinances for fire prevention and fire protection.

The national fire loss of 1946 totaled \$561,487,000. The estimated value of the property destroyed last year has been exceeded only once before in the history of the United States. It was 23 per cent greater than the total loss in 1945 which amounted to \$455,329,000. In December of 1946 fire losses of \$58,000,000 were 30 per cent greater than in November, and 17 per cent greater than in December of 1945. They were the largest single month's total since the monthly tabulation of fire losses was begun in 1929.

In addition to these national property damages, the number of lives lost every year through fires in the United States is estimated at approximately 10,000.

Losses paid by fire insurance companies in 1946 in Pennsylvania totaled \$39,094,238, an increase of \$5,000,000 over losses paid in 1945.

The figures of losses in 1946 do not necessarily represent an increase in the physical toll of fire over immediately preceding years as property values have greatly increased since the close of the War, but they do provide an estimate as to the destruction of national wealth involved, and particularly of the type of national wealth represented by housing, or factory and business construction which it is now impossible to replace without long delay.

At a time when so many families and so many manufacturing plants are lacking adequate accommodations, the terrific destruction of property through the careless use of fire is more than ever a matter of national concern. It is also a personal challenge to every citizen to take adequate precautions against contributing to those losses and their often tragic consequences.

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #536)

THE MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

All of us in America inherit the tradition of seeking opportunities wherever they can be found. The proof of that lies in the fact that we are here in the western world and not still inhabitants of Europe or Asia. The history of America is the history of a constant spreading out of people toward new surroundings and new conditions of life. The automobile has made such movements easier than they ever were before. Every great war and every period of boom or depression has its typical movements of population within the United States, and inside each of the states.

In all these restless stirrings of people over the broad territory of our country, Pennsylvania has had an important part. It has contributed more to the native stock of the other forty-seven states than any other part of our country, but it has always retained the loyalty and affection of enough of our young people to insure it of a steady growth of population. The probabilities are that the next Census will find us with a population close to 10,200,000, and that if present conditions continue, a higher percentage of that population will be in the neighborhood of our large and small urban communities than was ever true in the past. That movement toward industrial centers occurred during the First World War and was continued during the boom years which ended in 1930.

During the great depression of the 30's in Pennsylvania and in all of our other states there was a slow and perceptible drift of people back toward country districts, and a continued long-term trend of American population toward the west. There was also a definite movement of older people with fixed incomes toward the milder climates of California and Florida.

The largest exchanges of population between Pennsylvania and other states occurred between our Commonwealth and New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Maryland, California and Michigan.

In a five-year period ending in 1940, Pennsylvania gained more population from West Virginia than it did from any other state, but there was scarcely one state in our Nation with whom we did not exchange a considerable number of people, and in addition 414,000 Pennsylvanians moved to other locations within the Commonwealth -- a far greater number than moved out of Pennsylvania to all the other parts of our country.

While little is actually known as to the population movements of the first post-war year, the continued shortage of housing and the increasing traffic problems of our cities and highways suggest that at least half of our large natural increase is being retained. If this is true, our prospects for a continuous and healthy growth have not been affected by the development of new war-created industries in the middle west, on the Pacific Coast or elsewhere in our country.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1947

CUMENTS SECTION
K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #537)

CLOSE TO THE MARKETS

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Pennsylvania has for many years supplied the plainsmen of the west with ten gallon hats and many other items of their picturesque equipment, but a new kind of reciprocity has lately developed.

News that the great King Ranch which contains 1,250,000 acres in the State of Texas -- an area larger than Northampton or Lehigh Counties in Pennsylvania -- is now shipping cattle for the eastern market into Pennsylvania to be fattened on a ranch a few miles outside of Philadelphia, marks a new development in the State's agricultural history. It is a development directly in the current of modern industrial practice, but in a sense a new recognition of the fact that Pennsylvania's rolling hills and lush grassland so close to the great markets of the east offer great opportunities in agriculture as well as in industry.

At a time when the western grasslands are drying up in the summer heat, Pennsylvania's pasture is at its best and in that season will fatten six times as many beef steers as a similar acreage in the southwest.

The 1946 Pennsylvania record of the sale of livestock and livestock products totaling \$435,000,000 is sufficient evidence that these cattle kings of Texas have picked the right spot to finish their cattle for the eastern market. It is good business for them, since they save on the high shipping costs of dressed meat from western packers, and can deliver their livestock in top condition within a few hours from their Pennsylvania range to purchasers in Lancaster, Philadelphia or New York.

Pennsylvania welcomes the return of its famous ten gallon hats on the heads of cowboys riding its own green hills.

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Pennsylvania State Library
DOCUMENTS SECTION

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1947

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #538)

PROTECT OUR RARER WILD FLOWERS

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Among Pennsylvania's greatest charms for out-of-State travelers and for our own people are the variety of wild flowers which have always bloomed along our roadsides and in our fields and forests.

When William Penn first saw his vast province, he wrote back to London:

"The woods are adorned with lovely flowers, for color, greatness, figure and variety. I have seen the gardens of London best stored with that sort of beauty, but think they may be improved by our woods."

The Mountain Laurel, Pennsylvania's State Flower, attracts thousands to our rocky hillsides in the Spring, and even in this early season, the violet, the spring beauty, the blood root, and the blooming cherries and crabs are convincing us that Spring has really arrived.

There is a natural impulse to gather wild flowers, and many of our common ones like the violet, milkweed, daisy, and black-eyed susan are not injured by careful picking.

But there are other Pennsylvania wild flowers, now being threatened with extinction, by the thousands of sight-seers who drive along our rural highways.

Some of these flowers once flourished here in great profusion, and are now growing very rare. The trailing arbutus, the yellow, pink, and showy lady slippers, and the trillium are all injured or destroyed by picking, and can be transplanted only by experts. They should be enjoyed where they grow and allowed to spread again. There are many other wild flowers such as the fringed gentian prized for their beauty and rarity which will soon be seen no longer in our fields or woods unless protected by public sentiment.

While an Act of the Legislature makes it unlawful to remove or injure trees or shrubs in State Forests, the preservation of the natural beauties of our State including its wide variety of wild flowers will only be possible, if those of us who visit the outdoors respect our heritage and realize that the natural endowments of our State should be preserved for the pleasure of us all.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY MAY 8, 1947

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #539)

PENNSYLVANIA'S GROWING INTEREST IN ARTS AND CRAFTS

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

In both the East and the West of the State current exhibitions of fine craftsmanship by Pennsylvania workers emphasize the rising interest being taken today in the production of beautiful handmade objects.

The second annual exhibition by the Pennsylvania Guild of Craftsmen opened May 6 at the Art Alliance in Philadelphia. This exhibition presents a good cross section of the handcraft work now being produced in Pennsylvania. Every article submitted has been judged for fine craftsmanship and design and only those pieces which passed a jury of selection are shown in the exhibition.

Crafts represented in the Philadelphia show include hand weaving, metal work, jewelry, leather work, glass, decorated fabrics, bookbinding, woodwork, wrought iron and metal work. The designs range from traditional Pennsylvania patterns to the latest developments in technique and workmanship in all of these hand arts.

This exhibition is only one evidence of a growing awareness of the important place the crafts can play in modern life. They are today providing occupation and income to many people who are not able or willing to engage in the mechanical arts or who live in locations far from our State's industrial centers.

The craft movement in the western part of the State is being represented this week by the exhibition at the Arts and Craft Center in Pittsburgh in which ten organizations of artists and craftsmen who share the use of that Center have exhibited the work they are now carrying on. Adjoining the Pittsburgh Art Center is a house recently donated to the City to be used as a workshop for a craftsman's guild, a weaver's guild and several other similar groups. Such shops have been springing up in other cities in the Commonwealth and are proving how widespread the interest has become both on the part of those who hope to earn a living through the crafts and those who wish to follow them as a means of providing objects of beauty for their homes and for their friends.

DOCUMENTS SECTION
RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1947

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #540)

VACATIONS IN PENNSYLVANIA

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

The Pennsylvania Department of Commerce spends every year thousands of dollars in advertising the attractions of the State to summer and winter tourists from other parts of the country. It has succeeded in attracting hundreds of thousands of visitors from outside our State's borders, so that Pennsylvania is today one of the leading vacation areas in our country, with estimated yearly receipts from tourist travel of more than four hundred million dollars.

Yet many Pennsylvanians are still unaware of the great variety of advantages afforded by the hills, lakes, waterfalls, resort areas, and public parks of the Commonwealth.

The State park system provides unique attractions for people who wish to enjoy outdoor life in the summer at a minimum expense. Pennsylvania maintains 18 State Parks with a total area of nearly 60,000 acres, 31 State Forest Parks and 45 public picnic areas. In 13 of the State's forest parks, cabins are available for family use at a cost of from \$7.00 to \$15.00 per week.

In the Cook Forest, which contains one of the largest remaining stands of virgin forest, family cabins may be had from \$10.00 to \$25.00 weekly. Applications for the use of these cabins, and literature describing their advantages and facilities, may be had from the Bureau of Parks of the Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters, or from the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, Vacation and Recreation Bureau.

In addition to the State Parks, the Commonwealth has taken over from the Federal Government five recreation demonstration areas which were originally designed for group camping. In one of these areas at French Creek, during the year of 1946, many thousands of persons were provided with overnight or group-camping facilities. The adjoining picnic area was visited by more than 100,000 persons.

In a year when the high cost of living is being felt in the budgets of most American families, many of us will find that the variety and beauty of Pennsylvania's great outdoors provides the opportunity for a healthful and altogether satisfying summer vacation at a minimum of cost.

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DOCUMENTS SECTION (Weekly Series Release #541)

FOOD FROM LONG AGO

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

One of the most interesting facts about modern industrial life is our dependence on events that occurred millions of years before man appeared on the earth.

A large part of the fuel energy which supplies us with light and heat and turns the wheels of our factories is developed from the stored-up sunlight of trees and plants growing in American swampland untold ages ago.

But it is not only heat, light and power for which we are indebted to the ancient history of the earth. The element nitrogen is absolutely necessary to plant and animal growth. The only large source of that element is the air, but nitrogen is easily lost from soil and must be constantly replaced by fertilizer or nitrogen-fixing plants such as alfalfa. An important part of the nitrogen which maintains the fertility of American soil is extracted by the by-product coke ovens of Pennsylvania from bituminous coal. This nitrogen, which the coke ovens produce in the form of sulphate of ammonia, was extracted from the air by tree ferns and club mosses that grew in Pennsylvania, even before the age of the great dinosaurs. When we eat food from soil fertilized with this chemical by-product, we are building our bodies out of material extracted from the air of the earth many million years ago and held locked up in the ground in the coal measures during most of the long history of vertebrate life.

According to data released by the United States Bureau of Mines, approximately 27 per cent of all sulphate of ammonia produced from coal comes from Pennsylvania -- more than twice as much as from any other state.

In 1945, 32-1/2 million tons of Pennsylvania coal was used in the manufacture of by-product coke -- 18-1/2 million tons being used within the Commonwealth. Pennsylvania's output of this important soil chemical frequently exceeds 500 million pounds every year. Compounded into fertilizing material, this nitrogen from the air of a very ancient world is one of the important sources of our present health and well-being.

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #542)

THE CONSERVATION LABORATORY - A FORWARD STEP IN EDUCATION

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

The conservation of Pennsylvania's natural resources may well prove to be the most important task to be faced by the people of our State during the next generation. Our water supply, coal, oil, iron, forests and soil have been the chief sources of the great industrial progress of this Commonwealth and have exercised a vital influence on the growth and the protection of our Nation. In the past we have not always used these precious gifts of nature any too wisely and that fact is now demanding increasing attention by State and local authorities entrusted with the responsibility of safeguarding our future prosperity.

During the past two years, under the leadership of James H. Duff, now Governor of Pennsylvania, the Commonwealth has embarked on a far-reaching program of conservation. Such a program can only succeed if all of the people of the State understand both its need and its purposes.

The first Conservation Education Laboratory ever held in this State was conducted last summer at State College. In this Laboratory course, two groups of teachers from the public schools of Pennsylvania were given the opportunity of observing in the field many of the problems concerned with maintaining or improving the State's water supply and its resources in minerals, soil and wildlife. Experts in all these fields conducted seminars on conservation and conservation education. Last summer's session was so successful that the various organizations and State agencies which supported and sponsored the course are providing funds and assistance for a continuation of the Conservation Laboratory in July and August of this year. These courses are designed to provide the teachers in the public schools with first-hand information in a field which is vitally important to the future welfare of all the young people in our State.

The Departments of Public Instruction, Agriculture, and Mines have joined with the State Fish and Game Commissions, and the State Planning Board in supporting and developing the program of instruction which makes possible this forward step in teacher training.

The two sessions of 1947 will be held from June 30 to July 19, and from July 21 to August 7. Each will include courses with college credit on the teaching of the Conservation of Natural Resources as adapted to the need of elementary and secondary school pupils. They are open to the public school teachers of the State on the recommendation of their district superintendent.

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #543)

THE IMPORTANCE OF PENNSYLVANIA'S AGRICULTURE

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

A report on farm income released by the United States Department of Agriculture, reveals the astonishing progress made by Pennsylvania farmers during recent years, and the importance of the State's agriculture to its total income.

In the month of February, 1947, cash receipts from farm marketings in Pennsylvania totaled \$64,399,000. This was the largest total of any state in the East, or of any state in the South Central area, except Texas, or any state in the Western and Mountain region except California. Even in the great farm belt of the middle West, Pennsylvania's February cash income exceeded that of Ohio, Michigan, North Dakota, South Dakota or Kansas. It was nearly six times that of Maryland, and more than three times that of Virginia, North Carolina or Georgia. A large part of this total was due to the sale of live stock and live stock products including butter, poultry and eggs, in all of which Pennsylvania has a very high place in the Nation.

Though Pennsylvania is in many respects the greatest industrial State in our Nation, and the unquestionable leader in the manufacture of raw materials, the State's farms continue to play a vital part in providing a solid background for its prosperity.

In the last comparable year, 1945, the cash income of Pennsylvania's farms was nearly twice that of the clay, glass and stone industries, in most of which items, including the production of cement, the Keystone State leads every other part of the country. The farm products exceeded in value by more than 40 per cent the products of the State's shoe and leather factories and were almost on a level with the output of the paper and printing industries. In view of the fact that Pennsylvania is the home of some of the largest magazines and newspapers of our Nation, and of several nationally known paper manufacturers, this is a remarkable record for the men who till our soil.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1947

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #544)

PENNSYLVANIA CITIES LEAD IN RETAIL SALES

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

One more evidence of the present healthy condition of Pennsylvania trade and industry is provided by a recent United States Bureau of the Census report on retail sales. During March of this year the stores of Philadelphia showed larger increases in sales over March 1946 than did those of any other large city in the east or Middle West.

The increase in Philadelphia was 22 per cent over one year ago as compared with 10 per cent in New York City, 16 per cent in Boston, and 17 per cent in Chicago.

In the first four months of 1947, Philadelphia's sales rose 16 per cent over 1946, while Pittsburgh's rose 12 per cent, as compared with an increase of 9 per cent in New York City.

The largest increase recorded for any community in the Middle Atlantic area was in Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania with a sales growth of 40 per cent for the first four months of this year, but many Pennsylvania cities, including Allentown, Easton, Erie, Johnstown, McKeesport, Reading, Scranton and York show a rise of more than 20 per cent in 1947.

The largest sales increases in the State's cities have been in motor vehicles, and in furniture, radios and household goods.

Pennsylvania Stat Library
DOCUMENTS SECTION

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1947

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #545)

A RECORD OF UNPARALLELED INDUSTRY

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Pennsylvania every year originates and receives more rail-way carload freight than any other state in the Union. The high level of productive activity attained by the labor and industry of the Commonwealth is revealed by the records of Revenue Freight Loadings maintained by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

In the calendar year 1945, the industries of Pennsylvania shipped 229,664,203 tons of carload freight as compared to 19,305,513 from all New England; 43,292,508 from New York; 80,363,112 from the three Pacific coast states. In that year, Pennsylvania originated one-sixth of all the carload freight in the United States. In the same year Pennsylvania received more than twice the freight of New York, more than three times that of New England, or of California, and four times that of Texas.

The Interstate Commerce Commission's report for 1946 shows Pennsylvania, in its first peace-time year, still originating more than one-sixth of all American carload freight. The State's total of 383,600,000 tons shipped and received compares with 126,000,000 tons for New York State, 66,000,000 tons for New England and 157,000,000 for the Pacific coast.

No other state came within 179,000,000 tons of equaling this record.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1947

KNOW YOUR STATE
(Weekly Series Release #546)

THE EQUIPMENT ON PENNSYLVANIA'S FARMS

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

The importance of Pennsylvania's agriculture as a source of prosperity to the people of the State is roughly indicated by the total of farm cash income which amounted to nearly \$600,000,000.00 in 1946 as compared with \$275,000,000.00 in 1940. The index of Pennsylvania's farm income has risen much more rapidly since the close of the war than that of the United States as a whole. But the full story of the importance of Pennsylvania's farms both as producers and as customers of industry is not shown by any total which deals with dollars alone.

While our State does not compare in area with most of the states west of the Mississippi the intensive development of agriculture on Pennsylvania soil is shown by the equipment used in cultivating and managing our farms. According to the 1945 Census of Agriculture, there were more than 33,000 stationary gasoline engines reported in Pennsylvania's rural areas. This total is larger than that of the six New England States combined, nearly ten times as many engines as used on the farms of New Jersey, and more than in any of the Southern, Mountain or Pacific states, including Texas and California.

While many Pennsylvania farmers do not use mechanical field equipment as a matter of religious conviction, Pennsylvania's 95,206 tractors were more than those in New York, or in all New England, more than in any three states in the south, and more than any state west of the Mississippi Valley. In 1945, 165,166 automobiles were reported on Pennsylvania's farms. This also exceeded the number in New York State, in all New England, in any state in the Pacific or Mountain region, or in any state in the south but Texas.

Pennsylvania is peculiarly fortunate in the fact that its dominance in the production of industrial raw materials has been achieved without disturbance to the continuous development and growing prosperity of its rural people. Because of the large numbers dwelling on the State's farm lands, the second largest number of rural inhabitants in the United States, it was possible for Pennsylvania to make its remarkable contribution to the National defense, both in men and materials, without drawing on the people of neighboring states to man its war plants. On the other hand, because of the high proportion of Pennsylvania's farms supplied with mechanical equipment, it was possible for the State to increase its output of food and bring 500,000 additional acres into cultivation in the midst of war, despite the large number of farm men and boys enlisted in the Armed Services or employed in the war plants of our industrial cities.

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DOCUMENTS SECTION
RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1947

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #547)

A DAY FOR GRATITUDE AND RESOLUTION

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

The Fourth of July is a day on which Americans generally think for a little while of the overwhelming debt they owe to that small handful of their ancestors who gave us the opportunity to begin our existence as an independent nation. It is also a good day to look back for a moment down the long and narrowing vista of the past toward those decisive events which established our independence and confirmed it and made us not only a united nation, but the dominant power in the Western World and now on the whole earth. The independence of the United States was gained at the cost of 4,044 lives. In all the engagements fought to defeat Great Britain in our War of Independence only that many men died in battle. The total number engaged on the American side in the Revolutionary War - 309,791 - was roughly only one-fourth as many as Pennsylvania's enlisted men and women in World War II, and the total cost of attaining our independence was \$370,000,000. In the War of 1812, which proved that our new-won independence could be maintained, and that the rights of Americans everywhere in the world - including on the high seas - could be defended against the greatest naval power on earth, less than 2,000 Americans were killed and that final defense of our rights cost the Nation less than \$113,000,000. In the Mexican War, which was being fought just one hundred years ago, less than 1,200 Americans were killed, and the cost of that action was less than \$100,000,000. So the total of deaths in battle of Americans during the first seventy years of our Nation's history was only 7,000 men.

The 120,514 Pennsylvanians in the Continental Army were nearly 40 per cent of the total force which Washington led to victory. 376,591 Pennsylvanians were in the Union Army of the Civil War, 17,000 fought in the Spanish-American War, 390,000 in World War I and 1,285,000 in World War II.

In the Civil War, the most fiercely contested conflict of the 19th Century, the total number of Union soldiers killed was 67,000, though a far larger number died of disease and wounds before the close of the conflict. The Army record of 20,066 Pennsylvanians killed in action in the second World War was the largest battle casualty list which has ever occurred in our State's history.

Now is the time for remembrance and gratitude to those whose deaths have created and preserved the life and honor of our Nation, but also a good time for all of us to resolve that this mounting toll of death and destruction shall be brought to an end.

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #548)

OUR LOW RECORD OF PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

In a recent release of the United States Bureau of the Census on Government Employment, it was shown that Pennsylvania, in addition to being one of the most economically important states in the Nation, is also one of the most economically minded. The number of public employees, Federal, State and Local, per 1000 inhabitants in the Commonwealth amounts to the relatively low total of 34.8. When this figure is further analyzed, it shows 12.4 Federal employees; 9.2 school employees, and 13.2 non-school employees per 1000 people required to carry out all Government functions within the State. This compares with 69.2 public employees per thousand inhabitants in California; 45.3 per thousand in New York; 41.2 in Ohio; 40.5 in Massachusetts; and 38.1 in New Jersey. Thus the ratio of public employees to the population is substantially lower in our State than in any others that reasonably compare with it in numbers.

If one considers merely the State and Local employees per thousand inhabitants, Pennsylvania is far down in the list. 38 states have a higher number of State and Local Government employees per thousand population than Pennsylvania; and the 8 states lower than Pennsylvania in the number of employees necessary to carry out all non-Federal Government functions are all non-industrial states in the South.

In these days of increased Government functions and the high overhead which that fact imposes on the people of the United States, it is gratifying to realize that Pennsylvania's State and Local Governments have conducted their affairs with a minimum of workers on the public payroll.

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #549)

PENNSYLVANIA'S GREAT INLAND PORT

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Few people within our State would picture the great industrial city of Pittsburgh as one of the Nation's leading harbors, yet the position of that metropolis at the junction of the Allegheny and the Monongahela Rivers results in its docks handling more freight tonnage than is carried through either the Suez or the Panama Canal. This was strikingly true in 1946 when a total of 2,565,275 tons of freight was handled on the Allegheny River; 25,428,852 tons on the Monongahela River, which together with tonnage handled at the head of the Ohio resulted in a net total of 31,590,731 by the Pittsburgh harbor area.

Comparable figures for other ports in 1946 are not yet available, but Pittsburgh handled more freight last year than the 28,943,000 net tons reported as a total of all the inbound freight for all the ports of Great Britain in the war year of 1945. In that same year 21,708,817 gross tons passed through the Panama Canal and 25,064,966 through the Suez.

Of all American seaports only New York and Philadelphia exceeded the waterborne tonnage of Pittsburgh. It is apparent that Pennsylvania's great steel and iron center, in the process of importing vast amounts of raw materials and exporting to other industrial centers its unequalled production of durable goods, has become one of the major ports and trade centers of the world.

No other State in our Nation has two such great ports as Pennsylvania, since Philadelphia is second in the United States in its tonnage of waterborne commerce.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1947

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #550)

MORE EVIDENCE OF RURAL PROSPERITY

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Pennsylvania is today at the highest point of industrial production ever witnessed in a peacetime year. That the State's agriculture is also at a peacetime level never attained before is equally evident to those who travel along our highways and see on every hand the evidences of an unparalleled rural prosperity. Although Pennsylvania is not large in area as compared with some of the great agricultural states in the West, its farmers have long been noted for their progressive methods of agriculture and for a high yield in the many of its crops on which they concentrate their production.

Recent data from the 1945 Census of Agriculture show that the State's farmers have been purchasing late model motor trucks at a rate that is surpassed only in two other states in the Union - Illinois and Texas. 21.1% of all the motor trucks reported on Pennsylvania farms have been bought since 1940 as compared with 16.6% in New York State; 15.5% in California; 12.8% in Wisconsin, and 19.8% in the great wheat state of Kansas. In actual number of trucks, of 1942 model or later, Pennsylvania farms also stand third in the Nation.

Agriculture has been the fundamental industry of every enduring civilization. On its prosperity depends our release from the age-old fear of hunger which has haunted mankind since the dawn of history. Within our State, the records of the Department of Public Assistance show that it is the counties with a prosperous agriculture and a diversified industry which have always been most free from the consequences of depression. This is also true of states and of nations. The growing evidences of the continued prosperity and progressiveness of Pennsylvania's farmers are among the strongest assurances that can be had as to the future welfare of the Commonwealth.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1947

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #551)

STATE'S POPULATION ALMOST TEN AND ONE-QUARTER MILLION

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

Pennsylvania's population is nearing the $10\frac{1}{4}$ million mark according to an estimate announced today by the State Planning Board, Pennsylvania Department of Commerce. The estimate, which is as of August 1, 1946, places the Commonwealth population at 10,238,012.

The figure represents an increase of 337,832 or 3.4% over the latest official Federal census which was taken April 1, 1940.

The estimate was prepared on a county basis. This permits interesting comparisons of population movements within the State during a period when Pennsylvania's industries had been geared for war production and then were reconverting to peacetime production.

The largest net increase took place in the Philadelphia area with Philadelphia leading in actual increases and the adjoining county of Delaware having the highest percentage change since 1940.

The anthracite region showed the greatest decrease in population, although, when compared with former State Planning Board population estimates prepared since 1940, (1942, 1943 and 1944) the annual rate of decrease during the past two years has slowed considerably.

Among the factors considered in preparing the estimate is the migration indicated by the annual school census taken by the various school districts of Pennsylvania and reported to the Department of Public Instruction. Also used was information on births and deaths obtained from the Bureau of Vital Statistics, Pennsylvania Department of Health. Due consideration was given to the fatalities among Pennsylvanians in the armed forces.

The estimate differs from the war and post-war statistics released by the U. S. Bureau of Census since the latter figures cover only civilian population and members of the armed forces located in the State at the time of the estimate. This placed Pennsylvania at a disadvantage when compared with other States because of the large number of Pennsylvania's residents serving in the armed forces outside of our State and the absence of sizeable military installations, most of which were located in the South and West.

Population estimates are always useful but they are especially valuable and necessary at this time because of the extensive movements since 1940 caused by the war. Undoubtedly, the population trend in various sections of the State as shown by the present estimate will not continue in every instance, but the lingering effect of the conflict will influence the population pattern of Pennsylvania for many years.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1947

Pennsylvania State Library
K N O W . Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #552)

RATE OF INCREASE IN POPULATION FOR PENNSYLVANIA DOUBLED

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

The recent estimate released by the Pennsylvania State Planning Board showed the Commonwealth's population since 1940 to be increasing at a rate twice that of the previous decade.

The estimate placed the State's population at 10,238,012 as of August 1, 1946, which represented a gain of 337,832 persons since the official Federal Census, April 1, 1940. If this increase continues at the present rate during the balance of the decade, the increment will exceed a half million persons by 1950, or a gain of over five per cent. During the previous decade (1930-1940) the Commonwealth's population increased only 268,830 or 2.8 per cent.

There are many factors that influence population increases, but the most common, a large in-migration or a high birth rate, were not responsible for Pennsylvania's recent showing. The major reason was the Commonwealth's ability to hold much of its natural increase because of the opportunities for work in the State's industries.

According to recent estimates released by the U. S. Bureau of the Census, many States exceeded Pennsylvania's rate of increase since 1940. However, with few exceptions, large increases occurred in areas where large new war plants were established in accordance with the country's war strategy to scatter its war industries. While new plants were also built in Pennsylvania, suitable workers to staff them were available, eliminating the necessity of obtaining them elsewhere as was the case in many other States.

This trend has now been halted and whether or not the population pattern will remain the same as it is today depends on the ability of certain States to hold their war workers by an expansion of peacetime industries. In this respect Pennsylvania is on a solid footing since most of the Commonwealth's industries are old established firms and well-rooted as to location, personnel and products.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1947

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #553)

OUR GREAT AGRICULTURAL COUNTIES

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

The 1945 Census of Agriculture in a recent report presents a striking tribute to the importance of Pennsylvania's farmers in the Nation's economy. There are 3,069 counties in the United States. Practically all possess some type of agriculture. For any county to be ranked among the first thousand in agricultural production would put it well above the national average.

To be among the first hundred counties in the United States in any type of farm production would be an evidence of unusual success and prosperity. So the United States Census list of the hundred leading counties in the production of all important American crops is a social register for American agriculture.

An examination of this sixty page report, by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce, shows that Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, is first among the 3,069 counties in the United States in the production of tobacco; that it is second in the United States in the number of dozen of eggs produced; that York County is fourth, Bucks County is thirteenth, and that eight other Pennsylvania Counties are among the first hundred.

Lancaster County is third in the number of chickens on farms; York County is fourth; Bucks County is eighth, and seven other Pennsylvania counties are among the first hundred. Lancaster County is ninth in the value of all dairy products sold, and six other Pennsylvania counties are among the Nation's leaders.

Only nine counties in the United States exceed Adams County in the number of apple or cherry trees on its farms. Eleven Pennsylvania counties are among the first hundred in the annual harvest of Irish potatoes, and in the number of apple and cherry trees. Erie is the fourteenth county in the United States in the number of grape vines, and Allegheny County, with all of its heavy industrial activity, is among the first hundred counties in the United States in its harvest of cherries, pears, plums and apples.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1947

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #554)
SIZE OF FAMILY INFLUENCES HOUSING NEEDS

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

The average size of family has been declining steadily for the past fifty years and all indications point to a continuation of this trend. In fact, the creation of a relatively large number of new families since the war will cause the size of families to drop quite markedly.

The present housing demand can be attributed largely to the great number of wartime and postwar marriages and the improved economic status of family groups.

The size of a family also has a direct effect on housing facilities since the smaller the family, the more dwelling units will be needed to house a given population.

In 1890 the average size of a family was five persons. By 1940 this had dropped below four persons. Thus, 25 per cent more dwelling units were needed to take care of the same number of persons.

Mistaken impressions concerning population increase or decrease are sometimes influenced by housing needs. It has been found by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce, that many persons feel if a housing shortage exists the population must be increasing, but this is not necessarily true.

In practically all communities the construction of new dwellings has been retarded since 1940. This fact, in addition to the creation of many new families can cause a housing shortage in an area even though the population is decreasing. For example in a town of 5,000 population where the average size of family was four in 1940 and has declined to 3.6 at the present time, when due consideration is given to the obsolescence of dwellings, from 150 to 200 more homes will be needed to house the same number of persons. A community of this size can decline in population approximately 10 per cent and a housing shortage still exist. Thus, the lack of housing is not a true indication of population change.

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #555)

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION HAS PAID LARGE DIVIDENDS IN PENNSYLVANIA

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert the name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

Recently released preliminary figures covering the 1946 hunting season in Pennsylvania show a remarkable increase in the number of licenses granted and in the bag of large and small game brought in from our fields and woods last year. With a total of more than 850,000 licenses issued, the fall hunting season has become one of the most important periods in the year for acquainting the people of this and neighboring states with the beauties and recreational possibilities of our Commonwealth.

There was never a better demonstration of the value of wise conservation than the progress made by the State's Game Commission since the passage of the Hunters' License Law in 1913. At that time Pennsylvania's wildlife population was at its lowest ebb. Deer were a curiosity in our woods. The State was completely "shot out" due to the invention of the pump gun and to the lack of any organized effort to provide shelter for the wild creatures who were once the State's only inhabitants.

It was not until 1920 that the first State Game Lands were purchased, a tract of 6,000 acres in Elk County. Today, from license fees alone, and at no other expense to the taxpayer the State owns some 600,000 acres of field and forest devoted to the breeding and protection of its wildlife. This is in addition to the more than two million acres of State and Federal forest land, purchased with tax raised funds.

That this has been much more than a sentimental investment, the State Planning Board, of the Department of Commerce, points out, is shown by the recent statistics gathered by Arthur H. Carhart in his "Haul of the Wild."

Sportsmen in the United States are spending nearly four billion dollars every year for equipment, travel, license fees, dogs and living expenses. In twelve months the fishermen and hunters spend a sum, according to Carhart's survey, that is equal to about half the capital value of all the cattle in the nation. This is big business even in these billion dollar days.

The conservation of wildlife has done far more for us than to increase the State's tourist and recreation income. It has made thousands of visitors and hundreds of thousands of our own people aware of the fact that the State is far more than just a great industrial center. It has revealed Pennsylvania's variety and beauty to us all.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1947

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #556)

AN INVITATION TO PROGRESS

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

The growing public interest in the improvement of Pennsylvania communities will have an impressive demonstration in Philadelphia on September 8th. On that day the State's largest city opens to the public its first city planning exhibition since William Penn laid out the pattern of streets and public squares for his capital city.

Two hundred and fifty years is a long time to wait for the revision of a city plan based on the needs of a very different kind of world from that we now enjoy. But Philadelphians who visit this exhibition of their City of Tomorrow will be repaid for their long wait by seeing what is probably the largest city planning show ever held in the world. More than an acre of floor space in one of the city's largest department stores has been chosen as the temporary site for this exhibition which will be moved to a permanent location sometime in October.

A large diorama depicts the entire city as it will appear when the present program of public improvements has been completed. A circular theatre with dramatic lighting effects shows the causes and the proposed cures for the problems of blighted or rundown areas. Numerous displays of present and future conditions when the program of the City Planning Commission is carried out are climaxed by a scale model of the entire downtown district which covers an area of 440 square feet. Here the visitor sees, slowly changing before his eyes the city of today merging into the new Philadelphia which will result from major improvements that are being projected for this section of the city.

This exhibition, following so closely on the somewhat similar "Pittsburgh in Progress" of last year which illustrated the planned future of Pennsylvania's great steel center emphasizes a fact which is being brought home to all the communities in our State. The people of Pennsylvania, The State Planning Board, of the Department of Commerce, points out, are showing a determination that this Commonwealth shall be second to none in its facilities for good living and its opportunities for industrial growth in the years that lie ahead. No community in the State, however small, can stand aside from this spirit of progress and hope to maintain its place in the new Pennsylvania which is being created by the efforts and ideals of its citizens.



Released for Publication Thursday, September 11, 1947

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #557)

THE WATER UNDER OUR SOIL

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

Although the underground water supply of our State may be thought of as inexhaustible since it is a common experience that a successful well may be dug in almost any part of our area, the heavy use of underground water supplies in certain industrial sections of the State is presenting a serious problem.

Ground water, besides being used as a community water supply in some of our smaller towns, is also important to many Pennsylvania industries. Its principal use is for cooling and condensing in ice plants, dairies, oil refineries, distilleries and power plants. It is also used for air conditioning theaters, office buildings and stores, a use which is increasing very rapidly particularly in the larger cities. Since ground water is stored rainfall, the digging of many wells within a given area usually results in lowering the water table. This has already occurred in some parts of the State. As deeper and deeper wells are drilled many of the earlier wells go dry. This process of competition for ground water might finally result in the encroachment upon the ground water supplies of rock strata bearing acid mine drainage, salt water or water contaminated by human or factory waste. This is particularly true in areas where old dry wells or other excavations such as abandoned mine shafts are used for disposal. In some areas of the State subterranean streams flow for many miles before coming out to the surface as springs feeding our surface water supply. The contamination of such streams by waste matter from distant sources presents a serious problem.

Some progress has been made in the study of the State's ground waters by the Geological Survey of Pennsylvania in cooperation with the United States Geological Survey. However, the Conservation Committee of the Post-War Planning Commission and the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce has recently recommended that intensive studies be made in the Pittsburgh area because of the industrial and municipal importance of the underground water supply there. It also recommended that the number of observation wells distributed throughout the State be greatly increased; that more effective service be given to industries and municipalities requiring underground water data; and that detailed studies be instituted on critical problems. These recommendations supplement the extended study of the surface waters of Pennsylvania shortly to be published by the State Planning Board in cooperation with the Department of Forests and Waters and the United States Geological Survey.

Water is the most essential of all our natural resources and the assurance of an adequate supply of this precious fluid is one of the most necessary steps in the extensive conservation program now being undertaken by our State government.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1947

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #558)

PENNSYLVANIA LEADS IN HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT

Prepared for (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

The State of Pennsylvania, with a total of 757 contracts awarded for highway projects by its State and local governments during the first five months of this year, leads the Nation in post-war activity for modernization of her public thoroughfares. The value of the contracts awarded amounts to \$38,400,000 - \$4,000,000 more than is being expended by Texas, the state second to Pennsylvania; and \$13,000,000 more than the contracts awarded by California. Of this total \$34,126,000 is due to State contracts and \$4,274,000 to those awarded by counties, cities or other local agencies, according to a report issued by the Federal Works Agency in July, 1947.

The expansion and improvement of our highway system in this post-war period is one phase of the extensive program of public improvement now being undertaken by the State government. Pennsylvania is moving into the years directly ahead with a determination to maintain its present high level of industrial and agricultural activities, and to improve its physical plant. The State conservation program is aimed to insure better water, more productive soil and more extensive forest resources than are now available. The improvements and repairs being undertaken on the highways will result in the development of a transportation system which will aid more industries in the speedy marketing of their goods and expedite the movement of raw materials to our factories.

It is generally recognized that the Pennsylvania State highway system is now the most modern and extensive in the United States. These improvements, the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce points out, will insure that the Commonwealth maintains its leadership. Every possible facility is being extended to our business and industry, and every convenience provided to our citizens and to visitors from other states to become acquainted with the beauties of our scenery, with the prosperity of our rural life and the significance of our historic shrines.

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #559)

URBAN REDEVELOPMENT

Prepared for (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

When the Pennsylvania Supreme Court sustained the State's Urban Redevelopment Law at the end of last July, it opened the way for a new era in public improvement. Both Philadelphia and Pittsburgh have established Urban Redevelopment Authorities under the law of 1945 which allows each city and each county in the Commonwealth to undertake the redevelopment of blighted areas for residential, recreational, commercial, industrial or other purposes. There are few, if any, of our counties and cities which do not today have somewhere within their areas residential sections which have deteriorated so badly as to be a menace to public health or morals. This is true in every one of the older communities of our Nation and may be said to be practically universal condition in urban communities everywhere in the world.

Pennsylvania's forward-looking law permits a city or a county to take over such areas by eminent domain and to replace the rundown structures with modern dwellings, business establishments and recreational areas. These authorities become operative whenever the governing body of any city or county declares by ordinance or resolution that there is need for such an authority to function within its limits. The authorities are not a part of the city or county government, although five members are appointed by the Mayor or by the County Commissioners. They operate as independent bodies with the power of acquiring property, borrowing money, investing funds, and of contracting for the redevelopment of the areas under their jurisdiction. They may also arrange or contract with any municipality within their field of operation or with the State or Federal government for the acquisition, planning or construction of facilities within a redevelopment area. They may also issue bonds to finance their operations and may

borrow money or accept grants or financial assistance from the State or Federal government.

The successful operation of such an authority depends naturally upon a carefully thought out plan for the improvement of the district in which they undertake their operation. It also involves the consideration or effect of these plans upon the general needs of the community. Care must also be taken that the areas selected for redevelopment are those most in need of improvement. For this reason, the authorities must either operate with the advice of the planning commission of the city or county, or, in the absence of such a planning commission, undertake to develop information as to the needs of the community, for the re-building of its rundown sections, and as to the type of new development which would be most valuable to the people of the community.

The action of the Supreme Court in sustaining this law thus puts it in the power of our cities and counties to eliminate conditions which are detrimental to the community's growth, to provide new sites for industries in sections which are no longer suitable for housing, and to provide recreation areas in sections where such facilities are not now available. The State's two largest cities are already considering the application of this law to the elimination of slum conditions, the development of new marketing centers, and of industrial sites to permit expansion of manufactures.

This power is now available anywhere in the State. More than ever before in the history of the Commonwealth it can now be said that what our cities are to become in the ensuing years is in their own hands. Some of the graver mistakes of the past can certainly be rectified and by a united effort under the provisions of this authority the continued progress of the Commonwealth should be assured.

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KNOW YOUR STATE

(Weekly Series Release #560)

THE SOURCES OF OUR INCOME

Prepared for (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

Pennsylvania's income last year, according to an estimate of the Bureau of Census, was \$12,437,000,000 - the highest figure ever recorded.

A study made by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce, of the distribution of the wages and salaries earned in the various manufacturing industries of our State shows that in 1946 Pennsylvania workers were second in the Nation in their total earnings and first in their earnings from the manufacture of iron and steel and their products with 19.1% of the total National wages and salaries in that industry, the second state being Ohio. Pennsylvania workers are second in the Nation in their earnings from tobacco manufactures, being exceeded only by the State of North Carolina. They are first in their earnings from the production of stone, clay and glass products; second in the paper industry; third in textiles and the manufacture of the products of petroleum and coal, and in chemicals, and fourth in the manufacture of foods.

As compared with 1940 Pennsylvania's 1946 proportion of the total National wages and salaries has risen in the following industries: tobacco, lumber, chemicals, petroleum and coal, rubber products, non-ferrous metals, and transportation equipment.

One of the most significant items in this list is Pennsylvania's rise in the chemical industry. The total wages and salaries paid out in this industry in our Commonwealth are still below those in New Jersey and New York. Yet it is a notable fact that between 1940 and 1946 Pennsylvania was the only one of the five largest producers in this field which increased its percentage of the National total of earnings.

Pennsylvania's percentage gained in its earnings from the products of petroleum and coal was greater than that of California, the second state in that industry; and compares with a loss in percentage in the State of Texas. The salaries and wages of workers on rubber products climbed from ninth to sixth place between 1940 and 1946.

The increase in Pennsylvania's proportion of the National total of wages and salaries in several important lines of manufacture illustrates the increased diversification of its industries and the constant development of new employment opportunities in fields in which the State offers exceptional advantages for expansion in the future.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1947

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #561)

WHAT "PENNSYLVANIA WEEK" REALLY MEANS

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

"Pennsylvania Week", October 13 to 19, offers the people of every community a chance to take a new look at all the productive resources, the historic traditions, the vast manufacturing capacity, the rich agriculture, and the beautiful autumn scenery of the State in which they have made their homes.

It is easy to take Pennsylvania too much for granted. Its great work in the world has been performed without ostentation. With nearly 1,200,000 of its young men and women in the armed forces, Pennsylvania produced 50 billion dollars worth of goods during the course of the war. In a single year its output of steel exceeded 27,600,000 tons - a greater production than that of any state or of any foreign nation in the world. It led the United States in the output of coal, iron, coke, cement, and of most of the important textiles. At the same time its farmers put 513,000 additional acres of land under cultivation and brought their production of milk and eggs to the highest point ever recorded.

These facts as to our material capacity are not our only cause for pride in the fact that we are Pennsylvanians. On the soil of our State was born the system of free government, which has more deeply affected the destiny of the world than any event in modern history. Our past is rich in tradition, our 15 million acres of forest now teeming with wild life contain some of the most beautiful scenic spots in America. We have great cities and a multitude of small towns and villages, the second largest number of rural people in America, our Nation's most modern system of highways and a unique location with outlets from our soil to the Atlantic, the Great Lakes, and the Gulf of Mexico. We have one of the most stable populations in America. More great enterprises have sprung from small beginnings on our soil than has been true in any other part of the Nation. The craftsmen of Pennsylvania, its musicians, its song writers, and its painters have always exerted a profound effect on our national culture.

More Americans can claim Pennsylvania as their birth place or their ancestral home than is true of any other state. The influence of the ideals on which our Commonwealth was founded has profoundly affected the sentiment of our Nation and has done much to unite us into one great peace-loving people.

"Pennsylvania Week", the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce points out, is an opportunity for the folk of every community in this old Commonwealth to remember all of these things and to discover in their own neighborhoods the productive skills, the sources of raw materials, the cultural developments, which provide such opportunities for our future.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1947

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #562)

THE POWER OF PENNSYLVANIA

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

Pennsylvania's high place in productive capacity, not only among our states but among the nations of the world, takes on new meaning from data on electric power production supplied by statistical bulletins of the United Nations. Production of electricity is the most important single index of industrial progress and activity. Electricity provides light and power for all the principal production activities of the modern world, and its extension in the rural areas is a sure index of the march of progress.

In 1946 a summary of the monthly electric output of Pennsylvania, made by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce, shows that the Commonwealth, with an output of 21,726,000,000 kilowatt hours, has greatly exceeded its production in any preceding peacetime year. The output in 1946 is more than four times as great as that in 1920, and more than twice that of the great boom year 1929.

Pennsylvania's increase in power production has been more rapid than that of either New York or New England, and today the Commonwealth ranks high among the nations of the world. The State's output in 1946 exceeded that of the American, British and French Zones of Germany by more than 26 percent. That area of Germany has a population of more than 65 million, nearly six times that of Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania's power output is more than ten times that of all Australia, seven times that of the Argentine, ten times that of Brazil. France, with a population nearly four times as great as Pennsylvania, exceeds the Commonwealth in its electric output by only 2 percent.

The only foreign nations with an electric power output greater than Pennsylvania are Canada, France, Japan, Russia and Great Britain. No other comes even close to the production of our single State.

If we consider, in addition, the coal exported from Pennsylvania for power production in New York and other neighboring states, the immense importance of the energy output of our Commonwealth becomes even more emphatic. That our State exceeds all others in America in the production of industrial power also indicates what vast resources for productive enterprise may be found today within our borders.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1947

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #563)

ENERGY RESOURCES - ANOTHER PENNSYLVANIA FIRST

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

In the total production of the fuel energy on which we depend for the heating of our homes, the operation of almost all our transportation, and the turning of the wheels of industry, Pennsylvania exceeds every state in our Nation. In addition to its coal production, which is greater than that of any other state, there is also a sizable output of energy from our natural gas and petroleum wells, and from our many sources of water power.

Energy output is most conveniently measured by the amount of heat needed to raise a pound of water one degree in temperature. This is called a British Thermal Unit. One pound of anthracite coal, for instance, if completely converted into heat could raise 13,600 pounds of water one degree in temperature. Or to put this in more simple terms, one pound of anthracite coal, if completely burned, would raise 76 pounds of water from freezing to the boiling point.

A recent study of the State's energy output, made by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce, shows that Pennsylvania's output of energy in the last year for which complete figures are available (1943), was equal to 5,514 trillion British Thermal Units. This is a figure too large for the human mind to easily digest. It means that the heat energy produced by our State in one year, if completely used, would raise 15 billion tons of water from the freezing to the boiling point.

Perhaps it would be easier to comprehend the vital contribution which our State makes to the activities of our Nation if, as one journeys across the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific, one would take time to realize that more than one-sixth of all the power that moves our trains, lights our cities, and provides the enormous power requirements of the busiest nation in the world, comes from the mines, the wells, and the water falls of the Keystone State.

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #564)

THOSE AUTUMN LEAVES

Every weekend at this time of year thousands of persons from our own and other States drive through the mountains and hills of Pennsylvania to admire the brightly colored leaves of forest trees. The brilliant scarlets and yellows of sugar maples line the wide flagstone walks of our northern communities, the reds and browns of the more formal pin oaks in metropolitan areas, the distinctive yellows of the beeches, the sycamores and the poplars, and the scarlet blaze of the sumac on the hillsides all bring pleasant memories to Pennsylvanians.

Much too soon for our pleasure these leaves will fall and give back to the earth in an enriched form mineral matter extracted by the tree roots deep in the earth, combined with carbon and nitrogen from the air. Over all our woodland areas this constantly accumulating humus of forest leaves forms one of the great assets of the State, through its absorption of rainfall and because of the rich organic matter it adds to our surface soil. The accumulated duff of the forest floor absorbs large quantities of water from the rain and feeds it slowly into our streams and rivers, moderating their flow in wet weather and providing a source of water in dry seasons.

But new fallen leaves are one of the great hazards to which our forests are exposed, since they are highly inflammable. Thousands of acres of Pennsylvania's forest land are burned over every year as a result of unextinguished fires left by hunters, or cigarettes thrown from passing motor cars. In a recent year when 1743 forest fires were recorded, 345 were caused by smokers, and 344 by campers in the woods, as reported in a recent publication of the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce. Another serious hazard which frequently affects our suburban communities is the damage caused by burning leaves and the firing of fields in dry Autumn weather.

Our communities are proud of their shade trees which are a distinguished feature of most Pennsylvania rural and suburban communities. These tree-lined streets and avenues which add so much to the appearance of our State are not a matter of chance - they are the result of forethought and planned action, and we have come to accept the planting and regulation of shade trees as a desirable municipal function. Many of our communities have Shade Tree Commissions. However, when the leaves begin to fall they often create traffic hazards, especially when they are wet, or are washed into inlets - clogging drains and sewers. The disposal of fallen leaves is a real problem in many communities, though few today provide facilities for their removal. Perhaps a little of the forethought spent in the planting and care of shade trees could be spared in every Pennsylvania city and town in the provision of some plan for the removal of fallen leaves and their proper use.

The utilization of leaves has a definite place in the conservation of our soil and the improvement of the facilities of every community. The problem can be solved only by proper forethought and planned action by local officials and their appointed advisory bodies.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1947

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #565)

THE HUNTERS IN OUR HILLS

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

It seems likely that more hunting licenses will be issued in 1947 than at any time before in the history of the Commonwealth. Last year the total was more than 850,000 - a number considerably greater than the combined population of the cities of Pittsburgh and Scranton, as reported by the last United States Census.

As pointed out by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce, the enthusiasm for an annual trip into the Autumn woods of Pennsylvania, which seems to be growing by leaps and bounds among all classes of our population, is a typical American phenomenon. No other great nation of the modern world is still so close to its pioneer traditions as our own. Hunting had once an accepted and even a necessary part in the long struggle which man was forced to make in the settlement of our State and of our Continent. As Herbert Spencer pointed out many years ago, the occupations of men, when they are outmoded by modern inventions, tend to become favorite forms of recreation. It is no longer necessary in Pennsylvania or in any other part of our Nation for men to support their families by their skill with the shotgun or rifle, but the instinct for outdoor adventure seems to grow stronger as its necessity declines.

The pressure of the industrial and commercial life of our large cities is much more foreign to human nature than the alertness, the keenness of sight and the skill in outwitting the wily denizens of our woods and fields which was developed through many thousand years in man's primitive battle with nature. So that hunting, like fishing, is one of the forms of recreation by which men and women who must spend most of their days in crowded streets away from the smells and sights of the fields and forests seek to reestablish their place in nature and then go back with a stronger sense of reality to their daily tasks.

For nearly twenty-seven years Pennsylvania has been acquiring game lands as breeding grounds and shelters for the wild life of the State. As our population grew and the improvement in rifles and shotguns made protective laws necessary, the Commonwealth has pursued a careful policy designed to provide the greatest possible amount of freedom for its hunters while insuring a continued growth in our population of bear, deer, and small game. The success of this policy can readily be shown by the fact that in 1946 the total weight of wild game shot in Pennsylvania's woods was more than 10,600,000 pounds. In these days of food restriction this is not an inconsiderable addition to the State's food supply. At the average per capita level of meat consumption, the game killed in Pennsylvania in a year is equivalent to the annual meat requirements for 35,000 persons. So, this form of recreation, has a considerable economic value.

Far more important, however, is the inducement provided by the abundant wild life of our State for so many thousands of people to roam over Pennsylvania's hills and enjoy again that healthful contest with nature which is so deep and sound a part of our American tradition.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1947

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #566)

EXHIBITS OF LOCAL INDUSTRY

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

One of the most helpful and interesting developments of the "Pennsylvania Week" celebrations held last month throughout the Commonwealth was the exhibit of local industries held in one form or another in many communities in the State.

Nothing is more stimulating to local pride than a better knowledge of the thousands of products and of the complex and highly developed skills through which the people of every community in our Commonwealth earn their living. Modern life is so demanding and one's own concerns are so important that it is possible to live for a whole lifetime in a community without realizing in the least way the contribution one's neighbors, and even one's friends, are making to the enormous total production of our State.

During "Pennsylvania Week" the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce reports, the cities of Wilkes-Barre, Canonsburg, Erie, and Connellsville held important industrial exhibitions to show to their people just what part the community was taking in creating their share of those thousands of things which make possible our modern civilization. Of the crowds who attended these shows, none came away without a strengthened respect for the place he lives in and a better understanding of the American type of industrial enterprise.

In dozens of Pennsylvania cities the products of local industry were on display. In others, the people of the community were invited to inspect the manufacturing plants in which is created the principal wealth of their towns.

In Philadelphia, Harrisburg, and other communities the Pennsylvania Guild of Craftsmen gave exhibitions of the State's notable arts and crafts in process of production.

The movement begun in "Pennsylvania Week" to make us all more aware of the true sources of our wealth and power is being continued this week by an industrial exposition in the city of Williamsport and by an exposition of Montgomery County industry at Norristown, in which manufacturers and foremen's clubs have joined to show to the people of the community and the wives and children of the workers what is being made behind the walls of their plants.

What could serve better to strengthen the confidence of the people of Pennsylvania in their industrial future than such an exhibition in every city and town throughout our State?

THE INFLUENCE OF THE CULTURE OF
COTTON ON THE ECONOMIC POSITION OF THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE

BY JAMES W. DODD, JR., MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

THE COTTON CULTURE.

The cotton culture is the most important factor in the economic life of the South. It is the chief source of wealth, and it is the chief cause of poverty.

The cotton culture is the chief cause of the poverty of the Southern people. It is the chief cause of the poverty of the Negroes. It is the chief cause of the poverty of the white people.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1947

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #567)

PENNSYLVANIA'S ECONOMIC PROGRESS

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

Important events often develop so slowly that it is possible to live in the midst of them without being fully aware of their significance. The industrial progress made by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the past ten years marks what is perhaps the most remarkable epoch in the history of the Commonwealth.

During the five years between 1941 and 1945 the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce reports that the average annual value of the mining and manufactures of the State was \$12,789,000,000. It is true these were years of war but the progress shown during Pennsylvania's war years was merely a continuation of the rise out of the valley of the depression shown in the five-year period from 1936 to 1940. The five-year average of the value of the State's production from 1941 to 1945 was twice as great as that of the preceding five years, and three times as great as that of the depression years, 1931 to 1935. It was 69 per cent higher than the average in the years of the great industrial boom between 1925 and 1930. It was 55 per cent greater than Pennsylvania's value of product during the years of the First World War.

In certain industries the State's progress has been much more dramatic than that indicated by the over-all figures. During the First World War the great shipyard at Hog Island, near Philadelphia, broke all records for production for any single shipyard in the World and made Pennsylvania the greatest wartime shipbuilding center in our Nation. During the Second World War in our yards on the Delaware and in shipyards located as far West as Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania increased the value of the output of its shipways nine times over the average of the five years preceding the war and more than forty-three times the average value between the years 1931 and 1935. The average of our five-

(more)

1. What is the name of your school? [School Name] Elementary School
2. What is the name of your teacher? [Teacher Name]
3. How many children are in your class? [Number]
4. How many days are there in a week? [Number]
5. How many months are there in a year? [Number]
6. How many hours are there in a day? [Number]
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10. How many days are there in a year? [Number]
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16. How many months are there in a year? [Number]
17. How many days are there in a year? [Number]
18. How many hours are there in a day? [Number]
19. How many minutes are there in an hour? [Number]
20. How many seconds are there in a minute? [Number]

year output during the Second World War was three times that of our ship production during the First World War period from 1916 to 1920.

Progress in the production of aircraft and aircraft parts were equally gratifying.

It is, however, in other than purely wartime products that Pennsylvania's amazing developments over the past ten years are proving more significant for our future. In the manufacture and packaging of foods and food products our five-year average value of \$1,229,000,000 represents a rise of approximately 100 per cent over our output of manufacturing food products in any previous five-year period. In our metals and machinery industry with a yearly average of nearly \$6,200,000,000, a figure greatly exceeding that of any other State in our Nation, we were averaging 47 per cent higher than in any other five-year period in the State's history. In the important chemical industries, on which so much of the industrial future of our Nation is likely to depend, our output value averaged more than 80 per cent higher than in any preceding period; and our progress in the paper, publishing, and printing industries puts the State far above any previous record.

New high points were made in our clay, glass, and stone industries, in our manufacture of rubber goods and of boots and shoes, and in our output of by-product coke. Even in the output of wood products Pennsylvania's five-year average was greater than in any period since 1916.

The value of our apparel manufactures rose to a new high and the total value of the State's textile products also averaged more than in any preceding period.

The rise of the petroleum industry and the changes which have occurred in domestic heating brought the total value of our coal production below that of the 1920's, although the State was still the Nation's leading producer of this essential raw material. As an offset to this decline, this State's petroleum refining industries have registered large gains in the past twenty years, and from 1941 to 1945 had attained a much greater value of production than in any previous period in the history of the industry.

This survey by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce is based on annual industrial data supplied by the Department of Internal Affairs.

Effect of age on the response

19. 1996. 10. 22. 2000. 10. 22. 2000.

On the 1st of January, 1863, the
Emancipation Proclamation was
signed by Abraham Lincoln.

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #568)

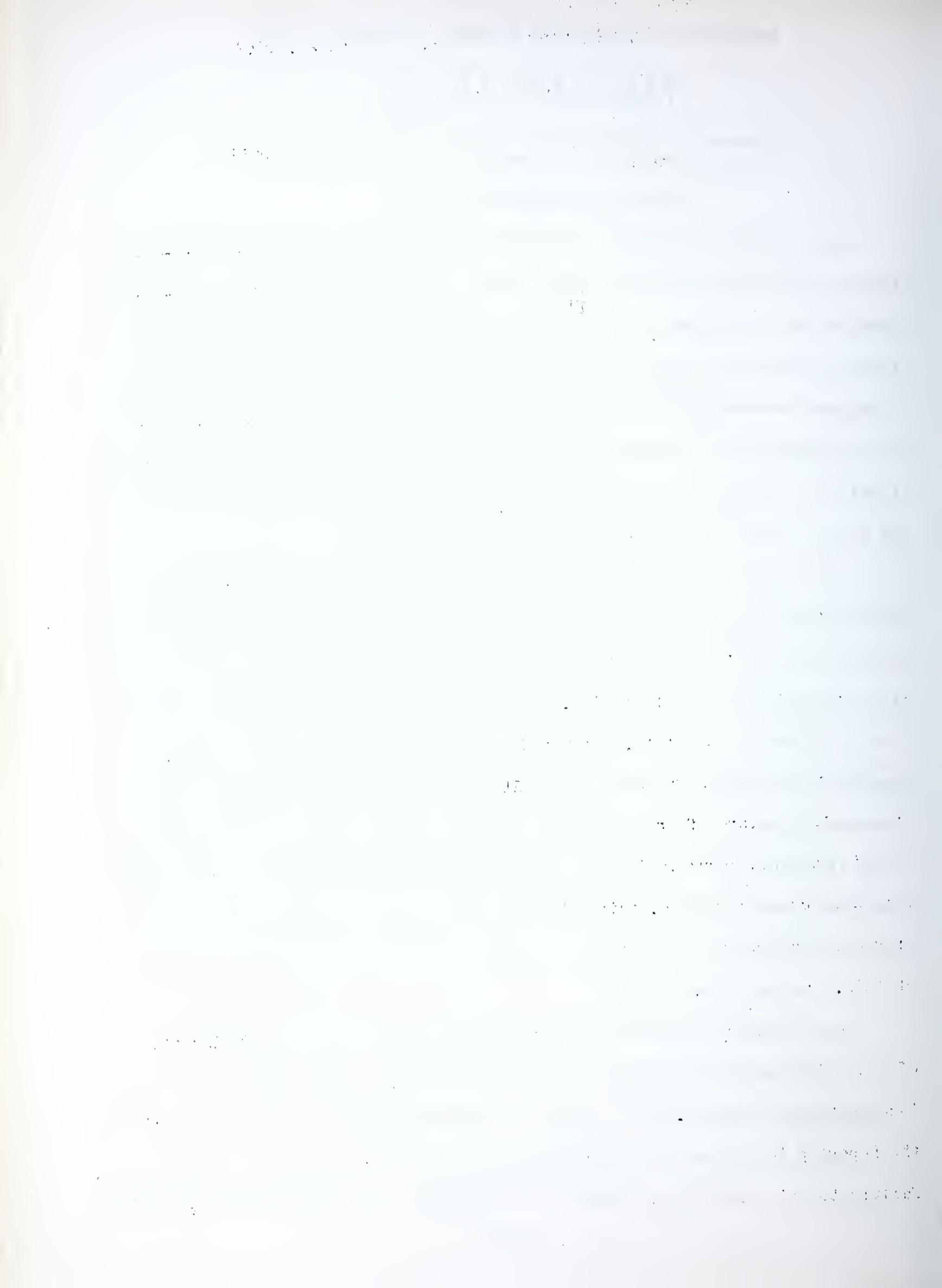
Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

PROTECTING PENNSYLVANIA'S SOIL

At no time in the past generation have the people of America been more food-conscious than in the past two years. Demands on our National farm production from the impoverished nations of Europe as well as those caused by a rising standard of living in our own country have made us aware of the fact that even the wealthiest and most productive area in the World has limits on its resources. Such demands, forcing marginal and submarginal land into cultivation, often lead to a long period of soil depletion through the erosion by wind or water of farm lands unsuited to field crops.

The State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce in an illustrated issue of "Pennsylvania Planning" on Soil Conservation emphasizes the need for preserving our State's most important resource, its land, from further loss of its fertility. This publication points out that a soil erosion survey of our State, conducted by the Pennsylvania State College, has determined that 49 percent of the State's rural land has lost between one-fourth and three-fourths of its topsoil. Since it is upon the topsoil with its age-old accumulation of organic matter that our farmers must depend for their crop production, this gradual wasting away of the resource which provides our food is one of the most serious problems confronting the people of this, or any other, State.

Such losses are not necessary. With proper care and the following out of established principles of scientific agriculture, soil fertility may be indefinitely maintained. Yet some of the greatest civilizations of the world, the Report points out, have declined and finally fallen because of their failure to maintain their source of food supply as their population increased.



In Pennsylvania there are today three agencies operating to assist the State's farmers in maintaining soil fertility and preventing the erosion losses which have impoverished, and even destroyed, some of our once highly productive farms.

The Agricultural Experiment Station at Pennsylvania State College conducts continuous experiments for the improvement of farming practices and the development of more productive strains of seed. The Agricultural Extension Service of the College carries this information to the farmer and shows how it may be put to practical use.

Under Pennsylvania law the Commissioners of any county in the Commonwealth can declare the county to be a Soil Conservation District. These Districts are under the direction of a board representing the county government and the county's farmers. Each farmer who joins in the plan is helped in the development of a program to use each part of his farm in such a way as to result in maximum production and also to improve and safeguard his soil. These activities are all carried on in cooperation with the School of Agriculture of the Pennsylvania State College and with the Pennsylvania Soil Conservation Commission which is headed by the Secretary of Agriculture. The County Soil Conservation Districts provide an agency by which any farmer who wishes to undertake an improvement of his farm property may obtain advice and assistance in doing so.

The United States Soil Conservation Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture is also prepared to assist in the analysis of soil and contour conditions of Pennsylvania farms and in the demonstration of methods necessary for soil stability. This service operates only on the request of the managers of the County Conservation Districts with the approval of the State's Soil Conservation Commission.

The Planning Board Report emphasizes the importance of close cooperation among these agencies since it is upon the future productivity of our soil that all the other activities of our industry and commerce must eventually depend.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LIBRARY
DOCUMENTS SECTION

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1947

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #569)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

SAFEGUARDING PENNSYLVANIA'S HEALTH

The November Survey of State Employment issued by the United States Census Bureau shows that Pennsylvania is now investing a larger sum for services in the protection of public health than any other State in our Nation. Our present two-year budget of approximately \$31,600,000 for public health covers activities which are often so quietly administered that the public does not realize the constant efforts being made to make life in our Commonwealth safer and longer for us all.

Some of the health services, of which most of us are little aware, include the examination of health conditions in more than a thousand public bathing places; the inspection of drinking water used in trains, airplanes and by vessels in interstate commerce; and the examination of sanitary conditions in nearly 7,000 restaurants, and many hundreds of lunch wagons and other types of mobile eating places. The State's Health Department investigates every case of Typhoid Fever and similar communicable diseases to determine their source, including the rare, but dangerous, Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever, of which 19 cases occurred in the State last year. It provides aids for health education, including moving pictures for use in the schools, which were shown in 47,000 classrooms in the past year. It conducts medical and dental examinations of school children, and has given this service to 809,000 school pupils and more than 22,000 teachers and school employees.

Sanatoria and clinics are maintained for the treatment of Tuber-

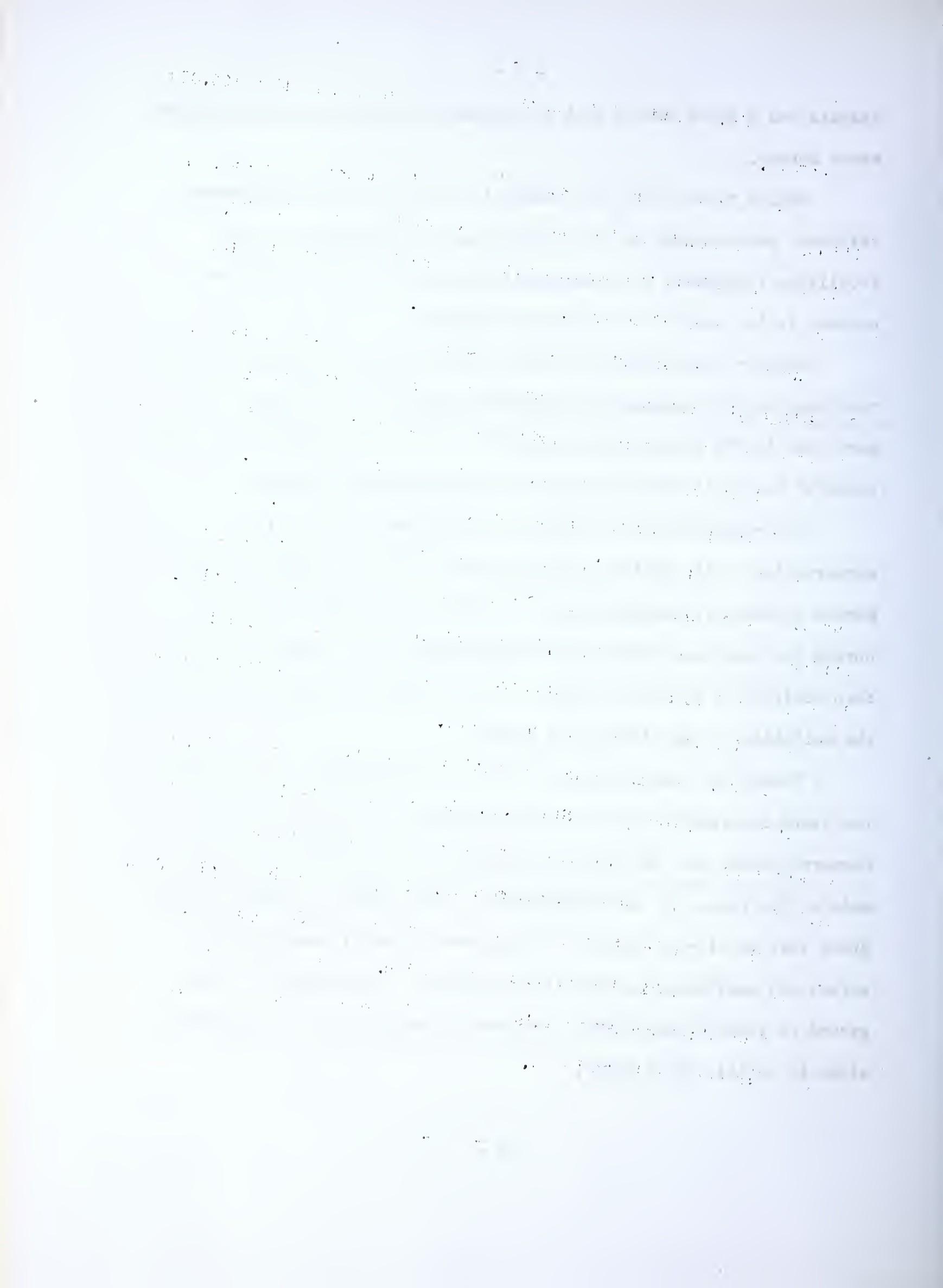
culosis and a State Mobile Unit in the past year made more than 165,000 chest X-rays.

Health centers for the examination and treatment of pre-school children, particularly in the rural areas, are maintained in 180 localities throughout the Commonwealth and provide instruction for mothers in the care of their younger children.

Another very important field of State Health activity is that of providing health safeguards and hygienic service to the employees of more than 10,000 Pennsylvania industries, and the investigation of thousands of plants in which particular health hazards may occur.

High-lighted by the insistence of Governor James H. Duff on the conservation of the State's natural resources are the efforts of the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering for the control of stream pollution. During the past year nearly 1,100 municipalities of Pennsylvania have been notified to provide or improve sewage disposal facilities to prevent the pollution of our streams and rivers.

These, and many other activities of the Department of Health in the State Government, the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce points out, are among the soundest investments we have ever made in the future of our Commonwealth. They assure the people of the State that an all-out effort is being made to make Pennsylvania the safest and healthiest section in our Nation. They provide the background on which Pennsylvania's industrial progress over the next generation is certain to be based.



RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1947

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #570)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

THE GENEVA TARIFFS AND PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRY

A preliminary survey of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, signed at Geneva on October 30, 1947, shows that when the period of World recovery sets in these tariff changes may have a substantial effect on Pennsylvania industry and agriculture, the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce points out.

On the positive side, so far as the interests of Pennsylvania are concerned, perhaps the most important single item is the removal of the 50-cent-per-ton duty on anthracite coal to Canada, which has been in effect since 1932. This may prove of help in maintaining or extending the market for Pennsylvania anthracite to our chief foreign customer. Despite present tariff rates, 42 million dollars worth of hard coal was sold to Canada in 1946.

The reduction of the duty on bituminous coal to Canada from 75 cents to 50 cents a ton may also be of value in increasing Pennsylvania's exports from its Western mines across the Great Lakes.

Other reductions by Canada of importance to our food packing industries and our agriculture include a lower tariff on canned fruits and fruit syrups, a decline from 25 to 20 percent ad valorem on frozen vegetables, and a reduction on baby chicks, eggs in the shell, cocoa preparations, and confectionery.

Canada has agreed to request the British Parliament to eliminate a preference accorded the United Kingdom by equalizing the import duty on tin plate between the United States and Great Britain.

1. *Chlorophytum comosum* (L.) Willd. (Asparagaceae)

For the first time, we have been able to measure the effect of the magnetic field on the rate of the reaction.

2010-01-01 10:00:00

The rate on radio apparatus was reduced from 25 to 20 percent, and that on glassware (including machine-made tumblers) will drop from 27-1/2 to 22-1/2 percent.

The other side of the picture, which concerns concessions made by the United States, includes reductions of duty into our country on whiskey, cattle, fish, cheese, potatoes, and other vegetables, blueberries, aluminum, and Christmas trees.

Newsprint paper and wood pulp from Canada were bound on the free list.

While present World conditions make it unlikely that either the agricultural or manufactured products from other countries than Canada will bulk large in American markets in 1948, it will require very close examination to estimate the full long term impact of all the tariff changes on Pennsylvania industry.

On one item, important to our State's agriculture, a reduction in tariff granted to the island of Cuba, may be of more immediate interest. Pennsylvania is the largest American producer of cigar leaf tobacco. In the new trade agreement the duty on over-quota imports of unstemmed cigar filler and scrap tobacco from Cuba was reduced from 28 cents to 14 cents a pound, and that on stemmed filler tobacco from 40 cents to 20 cents. These reductions resulted in eliminating the tariff quota of 22 million pounds, which had applied to imports of these tobaccos. There was also a reduction in the duty on Cuban cigars from \$1.80 a pound plus 10 percent, to \$1.50 plus 10 percent. This, too, is of interest to Pennsylvania, the largest cigar producing state in our Nation.

the first time, and the author has been unable to find any reference to it in any of the standard works on the subject. It is described as follows:

The plant is a small shrub, 1-2 m. high, with a dense, rounded crown. The leaves are opposite, elliptic-lanceolate, 10-15 mm. long, 5-7 mm. wide, acute at the apex, obtuse at the base, smooth, dark green above, paler below. The flowers are numerous, white, bell-shaped, 5-6 mm. long, arranged in cymes at the ends of the branches. The fruit is a small, round, yellowish-orange drupe, 5-6 mm. in diameter, containing a single seed.

The author has examined a specimen of this plant from the type locality, and has found it to be a distinct species, which he proposes to name *Psychotria* *lutea*.

The name *lutea* is derived from the Latin word *luteus*, meaning yellow, in reference to the color of the fruit.

The author wishes to thank Dr. J. C. Ellsworth, of the Missouri Botanical Garden, for his assistance in the preparation of this paper.

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #571)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

ACHIEVEMENTS OF PENNSYLVANIA TECHNOLOGY

Many of the most important modern inventions are due to the ingenuity of Pennsylvania citizens or to the achievement of Pennsylvania industry. This fact is emphasized by a recent announcement that the new Western Electric Plant at Allentown, Pennsylvania, is equipped to produce hundreds of thousands of artificial crystals for the control of telephone circuits. Such crystals have, in the past, been largely cut in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, from quartz imported from Brazil.

They are vital to modern radio and television and to the operation of the many telephone circuits which are now carried from city to city by a single cable.

The discovery that suitable crystals can be grown artificially from organic chemicals will make possible a much more rapid extension of long distance telephone circuits. These piezoelectric crystals can be used to control the wave length of a telephone or radio circuit within very close limits so that many telephone conversations can be carried simultaneously on a single coaxial cable or the many narrow wave bands needed for television be broadcast and received without interference.

Pennsylvania technology has always had a distinguished place in American progress. The Pioneer developments in the motion picture, in steel production, in the production of aluminum, carborundum, synthetic graphite and of vulcanized rubber are due to the genius of Pennsylvania inventors. Even in the field of atomic energy the experiments conducted at Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania, by the Houdry Process Corporation point to one of the most important peacetime and life-saving aspects of the most dangerous discovery ever made by man. At this plant an isotope of carbon, known as Carbon 13, is being produced for the use of medical investigators. This carbon is radioactive and can be used for the production of articles of food. When taken into the human body the processes of digestion and assimilation can be studied in health and disease and a new door is opened for the solution of the many mysteries surrounding those degenerative illnesses which are now among the largest causes of human mortality.

the following day, he was still in the same condition, though he had been given a dose of opium.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARIES

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #572)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

CHRISTMAS 1947 IN PENNSYLVANIA

Christmas 1947, with the dense crowds in our stores and the congestion on our highways, marks the climax of the most prosperous year in the long history of our Commonwealth. If we are ever to have the Christmas spirit in Pennsylvania, now is the time for us to enjoy it.

More men and women are working in our stores and factories this week than ever before in the peacetime history of our State. Wherever one travels along the railroads or highways of our Commonwealth the evidence of this great activity is visible on every hand.

As he passes some dull, smoke-blackened factory building, one cannot help wondering at the miracle by which this long, low shed can produce things of beauty and use and provide employment for perhaps a thousand men. What can explain why a great industry has sprung into being at this country crossroad, or yonder on the side of that bare hill, and has grown up, more rapidly than ever any forest, to provide materials which will be scattered to the ends of the Earth?

Pennsylvania has many such factories, and the miracle of their birth and growth is the old miracle of the better mouse-trap. Those are spots where one man or one group of men joined to make something which other men need, to make it better, to make it cheaper, or to make it faster.

As the years have passed, this miracle of enterprise, of quality or convenience, has built homes and lives, and sometimes even towns and cities, where once was nothing but field or meadow land providing pasture for half a dozen cows.

Pennsylvania's Christmas of 1947 is made possible by thousands of such miracles, ideas that grew, services that were needed, investments of human lives that prospered, and made possible, in the end, schools, culture, churches, and homes for the ten million and more who now inhabit this land which was once a trackless wilderness. That these efforts have been concentrated on the tasks of peace, and not on the tasks of war, that the good will proclaimed by the founder of this Commonwealth has proved so effective within the borders of our State, is the chief difference between our fate and that of the millions of men and women in those desolated lands abroad whose industry has been fruitless, whose wealth has been destroyed, and whose hopes are gone.

The material prosperity of Pennsylvania now, at this Christmas Season, is not its most important strength. The beliefs and principles which have kept us at peace among ourselves for so many years, the sympathy which has gone out from our Commonwealth to the peoples of other lands in their time of hardship and struggle are more important now than all the wealth we have heaped up in the past two centuries. They are more important because, no matter what the outcome of World history and no matter how deeply or how little it affects us, it is on those traits we must finally depend for our strength and our happiness.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1947

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #573)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

FOR A YEAR OF PROGRESS AND ACHIEVEMENT

Pennsylvanians this week are wishing each other "Happy New Year" in many a convivial scene. By that wish they mean health, prosperity, opportunity and freedom, and a victory of our industry, of our way of life, and of our ideals over all forces which would destroy the peace and happiness of our Country and our World.

How happy 1948 is to be to the people of the Earth, no one knows; but there is small occasion for a Pennsylvanian to feel that any other spot offers him better opportunity for prosperity and happiness than this old Commonwealth. In the solid, substantial achievements, Pennsylvania is still the first State in our Nation. The records of the Interstate Commerce Commission show that our State ships annually more manufactured goods and receives more than any other State; that it ships more products of its mines and receives more products of the mines of other parts of our Nation. It is also true that in the sum of all those energy resources which replace human labor on the railroads, in the factories, and at sea, Pennsylvania contributes most to the power output of our Nation.

Knowing these things, Pennsylvanians may be sure that here within the borders of their State are the raw materials for a "Happy New Year" in 1948. They may know, too, by the history of the past five years, that the enterprise which created Pennsylvania's industrial greatness is still at our service in ourselves. They may also accept as a fact that the physical background of Pennsylvania life is undergoing a period of great improvement, that efforts now underway will assure us in future years cleaner water, more extensive forests, more fertile soil than we have enjoyed over the past generation; that however distressed the outlook for the World, Pennsylvania has in the past year accepted its responsibilities to itself, and is prepared to prove that man's happiness and prosperity is the creation of his own enterprise and his own will to be strong and ready to meet the problems of each year as they arise.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1948

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #574)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

THE BIRTHPLACE OF OUR FOREIGN POLICY

Now that American foreign policies have assumed unparalleled importance in the affairs of every nation in the world it is interesting to look back to the day when our National Department of State was housed in Philadelphia.

The building (number thirteen South Sixth Street) was only twelve feet wide. Two clerks occupied the single room on the ground floor, sometimes assisted by a French clergyman who translated all foreign correspondence. Up a narrow flight of dark and winding stairs sat Robert R. Livingston, the American Secretary of Foreign Affairs, with two Undersecretaries. The National archives were filed in a single wooden clothespress.

During the stormy years of 1782-83, while the British Parliament was bitterly debating the continuation of war after the surrender at Yorktown and while Washington was demanding funds to maintain his army, the decisions reached in this humble dwelling determined the future of our Nation and gained it its rightful place in the councils of the world.

Madison, Hamilton, and Robert Morris mounted its narrow stairs on vital business. The President of the Congress was a daily visitor. Lafayette and Rochambeau were often there as allies in a great cause.

The spot was as simple as a woodsman's cottage, and was, in fact, no more than that. It became, in the end, a penny-cake shop for the neighboring children, but it had housed meetings of our young Nation's Council of War where over breakfasts of huckleberries and milk, were determined the conditions of our peace with Great Britain.

It is heartening now, and perhaps also enlightening to recall this unpretentious beginning of American foreign policy here on Pennsylvania soil. Our five-man State Department of 1782 was fully adequate to its important task. It won the peace as Washington had won the war. Its strength lay in a singleness of purpose and in that republican simplicity which convinced the courts of Europe that a new force had been born into the world. No small part of that strong foundation lay in the quality and devotion of the men who built this power we now must wield. Even in that little office force at number thirteen South Sixth Street that fact was abundantly evident.

Of Robert Livingston's two clerks and two Undersecretaries, one became a leading citizen of nineteenth century Philadelphia, one the President of the Bank of New York, one the Governor of Maryland, and one the Governor of Vermont.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1948

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #575)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

A HUNDRED YEARS OF PROGRESS

The first month of each year is frequently devoted to the publication of prophecies, which however attractive usually prove little but man's inability to foresee those vital events which influence his destiny.

One hundred years ago in January, 1848, American prospects seemed none too bright. We had defeated Mexico in a brief war of invasion, but the expansion of the population of the United States into the wild Indian lands beyond the Mississippi appeared to be a process which would require many generations. There, on the twenty-fourth of January, one hundred years ago, a wandering prospector dug up a hatful of nuggets near a stream bank in Northern California and that single unpredictable event changed the whole current of American history and affected the destiny of nations in the remotest parts of the World. So it is sometimes more profitable to look back over the facts of our progress than to indulge too much in the habit of dreaming about the future.

One hundred years ago Pennsylvania's population had just attained a total of 2,000,000, a fourfold increase since 1790. Today, the United States Census estimates our population at 10,281,000, confirming the estimate of the Pennsylvania State Planning Board issued last year. Our population has thus increased more than fivefold in the past one hundred years.

The annual production of our State in 1841 was valued at \$160,500,000. This dollar value has increased at least ninetyfold as measured by our output of farm and factory in any of the past five years. According to the report of the Auditor General in 1841 the assessed value of real estate and personal property in the Commonwealth was \$294,509,186. The assessed valuation in 1942 was \$7,548,000,000, twenty-five times as great as a century before. Our 700 miles of railroad lines of 1841 have become approximately 12,000. The preeminence we held in iron production in 1841, when our output was one-third of the National total, has been maintained during every one of the past 105 years which have seen the coming of the great age of iron and steel. Despite the tremendous changes which have occurred in the National economy, Pennsylvania's dominance in the vital lines of production, already established in 1840, seems today as secure as at any time in the history of our Commonwealth.

It is on a record of continuous growth such as this, a growth based on the industry of our people, the resources of our soil and the advantages of our location, that Pennsylvania can count more surely than on any current prediction. As John F. Watson wrote in 1842 in his "Annals of Philadelphia": "Who is not proud of such a State! She has all the resources of a great Nation within herself for happiness in peace, for power in war. There are no people in the World who have so many advantages with so few burdens." Those words are as true today as they were a century ago.

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1940-1941. The first year of the new school was opened with a great deal of difficulty.

and the other two are now in the hands of the author, and will be published in the *Journal of the Royal Microscopical Society*.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1948

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #576)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

PENNSYLVANIA'S TOBACCO INDUSTRIES

A release by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture of the 1947 crop production figures calls attention to one phase of Pennsylvania industry little realized by the people of other states. In 1947 the farmers of the Commonwealth, particularly in Lancaster and neighboring counties, harvested a crop of 61,100,000 pounds of cigar-leaf tobacco - an increase of 1,200,000 pounds over 1946. The State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce points out that this is, by far, the largest production of cigar-leaf tobacco by any state in our Nation. In fact, Lancaster County alone produces more cigar-leaf tobacco than does any American state except our own.

Out of this specialization in agriculture also grows Pennsylvania's dominance in the manufacture of cigars. In 1945 the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue reveals that Pennsylvania produced the seemingly incredible total of 2,135,917,000 cigars - more than 40 percent of the total National output, and more than 2-1/2 times as many as its nearest rival, the state of Florida. So great is Pennsylvania's leadership in this field that the city of Philadelphia annually produces more cigars than any state in the Union. In addition, Pennsylvania produced in 1945 more than 7,000,000,000 cigarettes.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARIES

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1948

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #577)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

THE RECORD OF OUR AGRICULTURE

Final release of the General Report of the 1945 Census of Agriculture emphasizes the remarkable stability of Pennsylvania's farm production and the importance of agriculture in the State's economy.

The value of Pennsylvania's farm land and buildings reported in 1945 was \$1,008,573,540, an increase of 16.7 per cent since 1940. The average value per farm was \$5,872 or \$67.15 per acre for the 15,019,675 acres included in the State's agricultural land. This value per acre, the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce points out, compares with \$59 in 1940 and \$54 in 1935. It was well below the \$78.50 per acre recorded in 1930, the highest value ever reached in the history of the State's agriculture.

Heavy industrial concentration such as that produced by a great war or a period of unusual prosperity generally leads to a decline in the number of farms and the number of persons on farms. There were nearly 20,000 fewer farms in 1945 than there were in 1935 in the valley of the great Depression. There has, in fact, been a general tendency since 1900 for the number of farms to decline, although the average acreage per farm has shown little change in the past 65 years. This figure of 87.4 acres per farm for 1945 can be compared with 87.3 acres in 1920, 86.8 acres in 1890. The over-all decline of the land in farms is undoubtedly due to the fact that many submarginal farms have been returned to forest growth during the past 45 years.

Of Pennsylvania's 171,761 farms, the largest number fell within the group containing 100 to 135 acres; 3,053 farms were less than 3 acres in size; 140 were 1,000 to 5,000 acres; and 6 Pennsylvania farms were from 5,000 to 10,000 acres.

The importance of livestock and dairying on the Pennsylvania farm illustrated by the splendid showing of dairy cattle at the State Farm Show several weeks ago is also evidenced by the gradual growth in the number of our cows and heifers, which in 1945 had reached the highest point in any Census since 1890 with a total of 1,011,853. It is interesting to note that of all the Northeastern states only Pennsylvania and Vermont show an increase in dairy cattle over the last 45 years.

One striking evidence of the prosperity of the Pennsylvania farm is the fact that of all the Middle Atlantic and New England states Pennsylvania has the largest number of farm dwellings with electricity, and with radios and that it has the largest number with both electricity and running water of any states but Texas and California.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1948

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #578)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

THE GROWTH AND MOVEMENT OF OUR POPULATION

The recent release by the United States Bureau of the Census of an estimate of the population of Pennsylvania, as of July first, last year, confirms the estimates made by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce last year.

The Planning Board's estimate showed that Pennsylvania, as of August 1, 1946, had attained a population of 10,238,000, an increase of 337,832 since 1940. The Census estimate shows a further gain of about 43,000 to July, 1947. Since the State Planning Board's estimates during the period of the war considered our men and women in military service as part of the State's population, while the earlier Census estimates did not, there was at one time a wide discrepancy between these two sources of information, causing apprehension that the State's population was actually declining. This fear was unfounded and it is likely, if present tendencies continue, that the next Census will show the State's population to be more than 10,300,000.

Other data released by the Census Bureau reveals somewhat startling increases in the percentage of our population concentrated in urban communities. While these figures are at present available only on a National or regional basis, they illustrate the extent of the changes which have taken place as a consequence of war. Nearly 13 percent more of our people lived in cities in 1947 than in 1940, almost 10 percent fewer lived and worked on the farms, and more than 14 percent more were living in suburban communities or in towns of less than 2,500 population.

The figures for the negro population of our Country show more drastic changes. Nearly 40 percent more American negroes were living in cities in 1947 than in 1940, and nearly 27 percent fewer were on the farms.

The growth in the number of city dwellers by sections of our Nation is least in the already highly developed Northeastern states, to which group Pennsylvania belongs, where the increase in urban population was not quite 7 percent. In the West where wartime conditions produced the greatest dislocation in population pattern. There are today nearly 25 percent more city dwellers than there were in 1940.

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #579)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

MORE ELECTRICITY USED THAN EVER BEFORE

Pennsylvania's industries are the Nation's largest users of electrical energy. In 1946 the factories and mines of the Commonwealth used one-ninth of all the electricity employed by the industries of our Nation, according to a statement of the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce. The total 14,404,292,000 kilowatt-hours far exceeded that of any other state. It was greater by three billion kilowatt-hours than the total of all the states on the Pacific Coast.

The iron and steel plants of our State are the leading users of electric energy, with a total in 1946 of nearly five billion kilowatt-hours. Next comes coal mining, with two and a half billion; next, our quarries and glass works, with 1,228,000,000; and then our oil wells and coke ovens, our paper mills, our chemical plants, our food packers, and our textile mills.

Not only does the State consume more industrial power, it also produces more, and it leads the Nation in its total output of electrical energy from steam-driven generators.

The latest figures of the Federal Power Commission available show a steady increase in electric power output through the entire year of 1947. Pennsylvania's total electric production of 2,183,000,000 kilowatt-hours for the month of November in 1947 represents an increase of nearly 12 per cent over its output in the same month of the preceding year, and, except for the month of October is the highest monthly total ever attained, so that it is likely that the industries of our Commonwealth together with all our domestic users are at this moment at the highest point in history in their use of the power resources of the Nation and in their production of energy.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1948

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #580)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

ONE-SIXTH OF ALL RAILROAD FREIGHT COMES FROM PENNSYLVANIA

Release by the Interstate Commerce Commission of data on revenue freight shipped via steam railways shows that Pennsylvania in the first half of 1947 was still maintaining its wartime record of originating one-sixth of all the carload freight in the United States, as reported by the Pennsylvania State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce.

Pennsylvania's total for the first half of 1947 of 121,800,000 tons compared with 10,900,000 originated in New England, 19,500,000 in New York, 42,300,000 in Ohio, 57,800,000 in Illinois, and 83,400,000 in West Virginia, which is the second state in volume of revenue freight originated during the first half of last year.

Pennsylvania's leadership in volume of rail traffic is also equally evident in the record of freight received. In the first half of 1947 Pennsylvania received 82,600,000 tons of carload revenue freight. The second state in tonnage of freight received is Ohio with 58,800,000 tons. The third state is Illinois with 53,900,000.

That the high activity of 1947 is not an illusion is shown by the fact that the volume of freight originated in Pennsylvania in the first half of last year exceeded by 22½ percent its record of the preceding year, a greater rise than that in the Nation as a whole. This growth was achieved despite the high tonnage of the Pennsylvania freight movement in 1946. Pennsylvania's shipments of coal and steel provided the raw material and power for the industries of half a dozen states and yet the freight record of the Commonwealth in manufactured and miscellaneous goods also stands highest in our Nation.

Just how important Pennsylvania's freight tonnage is to the American economy is shown by the fact that in the first half of 1947 our State shipped and received more carload freight than the combined tonnage of the three Pacific States, the eight Mountain States, in addition to Oklahoma and Texas.

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #581)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

GENIUS IN PENNSYLVANIA

When a tall, lanky Missouri boy, with an inherited North Carolina drawl and a composing stick in his pocket, got off the train in Philadelphia one evening in 1853, he was continuing a tradition that has made almost every great originator in American literature spend some part of his time in Pennsylvania. He little knew it then, for he was only a young journeyman printer in search of a job. He had no notion he would ever write a book. In fact, at that time he had not read very many. His name was Samuel L. Clemens. Not too many years later, after a try at Mississippi River piloting and a spell in the Western mining country, he was to become, under the pseudonym of Mark Twain, the most popular and one of the most original writers of American prose. His stay in Philadelphia, as a typesetter for a morning newspaper, was not very long, but many years later it supplied him with the material for his novel, "The Gilded Age".

A few years earlier, that same mysterious attraction had led James Russell Lowell, author of "The Vision of Sir Launfal" and "The Biglow Papers", and finally United States Minister to Spain and Great Britain, to come with his young bride to Philadelphia where they occupied a room in an Arch Street lodging house while he wrote editorials for the "Pennsylvania Freeman". Many believe that Lowell's Biglow Papers were the first genuine expression of our national character in American verse.

That claim would be challenged by admirers of the great Quaker poet, John Greenleaf Whittier, the author of "Snow-Bound", who spent two stirring years in Philadelphia between 1838 and 1840 as editor of the "Pennsylvania Freeman". His office was one night burned down by an excited mob, during an outburst of feeling on the question of abolition.

Walt Whitman's frequent walks from the Camden Ferries out Market Street to West Philadelphia yielded much of the material for some of the finest lines in the "Leaves of Grass", held by many to be the greatest book of poetry yet written in America.

To other critics, America's most gifted poet was Edgar Allan Poe, who lived in a small brick house at Seventh and Brandywine Streets and also in lodgings out Coates Street near Fairmount while he was writing in the years between 1838 and 1842 two prose stories of mystery and detection which founded a new school of literature - "The Gold Bug" and "The Murders in the Rue Morgue".

A list of famous and original writers, who were either born in Pennsylvania or lived here at a significant time in their lives, is far too long for this brief survey. It should at the least include Louisa Alcott, the author of "Little Men" and "Little Women", who was born in Germantown; Dr. S. Wier Mitchell, a great neurologist, who wrote one of America's outstanding historical novels, "Hugh Wynne"; John Luther Long, the author of "Madam Butterfly"; Owen Wister, whose "Virginian" began a new type of Western novel; Stephen Vincent Benet, a native of Bethlehem, whose "John Brown's Body" was an outstanding achievement in narrative poetry; and Stephen Foster, of Pittsburgh, America's greatest song writer.

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RELEASER FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1948

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #582)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

ART IN THE ROTUNDA

The exhibition of the Gimbel Pennsylvania Art Collection in the Rotunda of the State Capitol at Harrisburg, beginning March 4th, sponsored by the Harrisburg Art Association and the Harrisburg Civic Club in cooperation with the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, emphasizes the picturesque variety of Pennsylvania life and scenery. It also serves as a reminder of the high place which the Commonwealth has always held in the history of American art. The pictures in the collection cover a wide range - from the flaming Bessemer of a Pittsburgh steel mill, or the gloomy depts of an anthracite coal mine to the quiet sweep of a Lancaster County farm, or the cool interiors of the colonial mansions in Fairmount Park.

Diversity of subject is paralleled by variety of treatment. Meticulous realism, the delicacy of misty water colors, the sophisticated primitives of Doris Lee, the violent impressionism of William Gropper and Fletcher Martin all emphasize the many-sided phases of life in the Keystone State.

It is in Pennsylvania that the traditions of American art first found clear, precise expression in the titanic canvases of Benjamin West who became America's first important interpreter of historical scenes and succeeded Sir Joshua Reynolds as President of the Royal Academy.

Thomas Eakins, of Philadelphia, one of the great masters of American art devoted his genius to the portrayal of simple scenes of Pennsylvania life and portraiture of notable Americans. The Pennsylvania landscapes of Edward Redfield and Daniel Garber, painted in the Delaware Valley, are to be seen in every important American collection. High up, in the Rotunda of our State Capitol, where this exhibition of contemporary painters will be shown, are four imaginative lunettes by Edwin Austin Abbey, a famous Pennsylvania muralist, who with Violet Oakley supplied most of the painting which now decorate so many of the important rooms in the State Capitol.

Even the modern primitives in the Gimbel collection owe much to the success and recognition accorded to John Kane, a Pittsburgh house painter, whose impressions of industrial scenes executed with crude sincerity have made a deep impression on American Art.

Reflecting as it does the many phases of the life of our Commonwealth, this collection should inspire all Pennsylvanians to a new interest in the pictorial beauty of their State and a fuller appreciation of the painters who are finding their inspiration in its busy streets, its green hills, and, most of all, in the faces of its people.

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Pennsylvania State Library
DOCUMENTS SECTION

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1948

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #583)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

A NOTABLE RECORD OF SERVICE

Nearly a century ago in an old-fashioned, brick dwelling house at 627 Arch Street, Philadelphia, the women of America gained what was to prove one of their most important victories. It was in the Autumn of the year 1850. Conservative people in the Quaker City shook their heads with dark foreboding at the sight of a few courageous girls entering the doors of that old house to begin their professional education in the first women's medical college in the World.

This pioneer institution, originating only a few blocks above the house where Betsy Ross is supposed to have made the first American flag, has accomplished much more than most other institutions of higher learning. It has graduated more than 2,000 women physicians, many of whom hold today a very honored place in their profession. One-sixth of all living American women doctors are graduates of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. Their services in war and in peace have made a significant contribution to the health and welfare of our Nation. Many of them have specialized, with notable success, in the field of women's and children's diseases and in preventive medicine.

Yet the Woman's Medical College has done even more than that, the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce points out. Its demonstration of the capacity of women to perform with distinction the duties of one of the most intellectual and exacting professions has been one of the great landmarks in the history of American freedom. The graduates of this institution, scattered among most of our forty-eight states, and serving today in many parts of the World, have had a vital influence in dispelling those superstitious and wholly unwarranted prejudices which once condemned women to an inferior or second-rate place in human society.

The old college has moved twice from its original birthplace on Arch Street - once out to North College Avenue and Twenty-first Street, in Philadelphia, and finally to a handsome, tree-grown campus near Fairmount Park. In two years it will celebrate the hundredth anniversary of its founding. Its reputation stands high among the conservative medical colleges of our Nation. Its proposed expansion of educational and clinical facilities on its eleven-acre site deserves support from all Pennsylvanians and all Americans, for in its near-century of existence it has become a national institution notable for opening the door of opportunity for women to a career of service for mankind.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1948

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #584)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

NEW ENTERPRISE IN PENNSYLVANIA

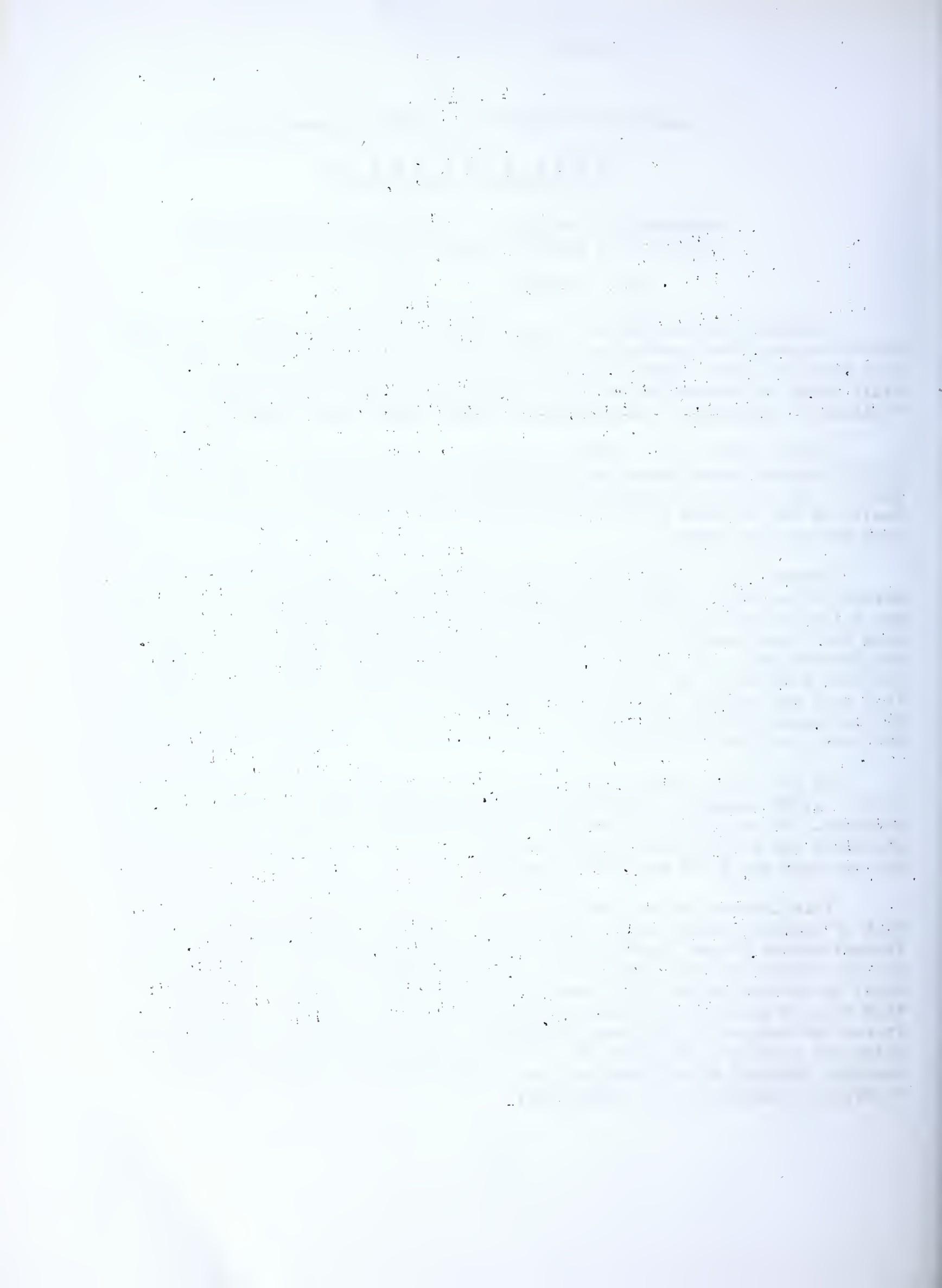
Pennsylvania's growth as a great industrial state has been the steady accumulation of the enterprise of millions of its citizens over a period of more than 200 years. That this gradual and substantial type of growth is still going on is shown by data collected by the Research and Statistics Division of the Bureau of Employment and Unemployment Compensation.

In the seven years, ending September, 1947, there was a net gain of 29,682 business enterprises among Pennsylvania's employers of labor. This gain of nearly 30,000 establishments is one more symptom of the economic health of the Keystone State; particularly, since the period covered includes only two postwar years.

Because of the enlistment of many proprietors of the State's enterprises in the Armed Forces and the wartime difficulty in securing labor, there was a loss in business establishments during the years 1942 and 1943. Beginning with 1944, however, the addition of new enterprises has occurred at an accelerated rate. Preliminary figures covering the two postwar years 1946 and 1947 indicate a net gain of more than 2,100 manufacturing enterprises. This does not include transfers, or enterprises which have resumed activity in the course of the two years, but only a balance of new firms against those that have gone out of business.

On the same basis 1,495 wholesalers have been added, 319 retail apparel stores, 1,855 eating and drinking places, 1,713 food stores, and 821 gasoline stations. In the field of general merchandising and in stores dealing in both wholesale and retail goods, in automobiles, and miscellaneous merchandise, the net gain was 2,796 new establishments.

This increase in new employers, the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce points out, is one of the most encouraging indices as to Pennsylvania's future growth. It is from enterprises, often begun in a small way and carried on for a while by a few individuals, that some of the industrial giants now thriving in Pennsylvania had their beginning. In fact, that type of growth is a typical Pennsylvania pattern. The unusual increase in new enterprises in the first two postwar years reflects the eagerness with which the young men and women of our State are taking advantage of the opportunities afforded by our location, our transportation facilities, and our unsurpassed supplies of raw materials.



RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1948

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #585)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

A GREAT STATE INSTITUTION NOW IN ITS 93rd YEAR

When Abraham Lincoln signed the now famous Land Grant Act of 1862 he became, in effect, the founder of many notable educational institutions. By this Act each State was offered a portion of the undistributed public lands of the Nation on condition that it use the proceeds for the founding of a college devoted to liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life. To the Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania, founded in 1855, our State Legislature conveyed this endowment of public lands, establishing The Pennsylvania State College.

It was with deep feeling that Lincoln signed this Land Grant Act, knowing as he did the bitter struggles of a young man of meager resources attempting to prepare himself for one of the learned professions. There is little doubt that if Lincoln were alive today, the splendid service rendered to the young people of America by the Land Grant Colleges would be one of his greatest satisfactions.

Perhaps none among the institutions brought into existence by that endowment has performed so varied and important a public service as the State College of Pennsylvania. In its schools of agriculture, mineral industries, engineering, education, chemistry, physics, and physical education, and the departments of military and naval science more than 10,000 young men and women are now enrolled.

On the college campus a veritable city has arisen where once lay nothing but woodland and plowed fields. The 124 buildings valued at nearly \$19,000,000 and containing equipment worth \$7,000,000 form one of the most impressive sights of central Pennsylvania. Yet these buildings represent only one part of the college activities. Extension training in mineral industries, in arts and sciences, in engineering and agriculture reaches out to hundreds of thousands of students in the course of each year.

The agricultural research of the college is among the earliest of its activities and it has been estimated that the discoveries and improvements of practice made possible in this field alone are worth \$75,000,000 annually to the farmers of the State. Research in mineral industries, which now provide two-thirds of the primary wealth of Pennsylvania, is concentrated on the conservation of the State's vital resources through improved methods of processing and recovery, and through the discovery of new uses for the varied mineral products now known to occur so richly in Pennsylvania's soil.

The college is also the foremost American institution in Diesel engine research and conducts one of the most important research laboratories of the United States Navy.

Penn State, in a few years more, will celebrate the hundredth anniversary of its founding as a Farmers' High School. From that humble beginning it has grown to be one of our great institutions of learning and one of the most effective forces for advancing the economy of our Commonwealth and providing our young people with the advantages of a higher education.

卷之三十一

(五) 本會之總理、副總理、秘書長、司理人等，由總會委員會選舉產生。

中華人民共和國農業部農業科學院植物保護研究所編著《中國農業植物病蟲害》

“I am fond of architecture, especially of ancient, & in order to understand it, I have to study the antiquities, & especially those of the Greeks & Romans.”

Pennsylvania Department of Commerce
DODGE BUILDING INDEX

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1948

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #586)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

CONSTRUCTION IN PENNSYLVANIA IS ON THE RISE

A review of the construction activity of the United States between 1939 and 1946, as reported by the United States Department of Commerce, shows that during both 1943 and 1944 new construction activity in Pennsylvania exceeded that in all the other Northeastern States (New York, New Jersey and New England).

In a Nation-wide survey, the United States Department of Commerce, comparing the first nine months of 1947 with the preceding period, says: "The outstanding change in relative share of new construction occurred in Pennsylvania which accounted for 5.3 percent of total new construction in the first three quarters of 1947 as compared with 4.97 percent in all of 1946".

This gain reflects the increased activity of Pennsylvania's Public Works Program including hospital and highway construction, and should not be taken to imply that the need for housing to accommodate the indicated increase of nearly 300,000 persons in our population has been satisfied or greatly affected by the volume of construction which occurred during the past two years. During the second half of 1947 highway construction activity in Pennsylvania greatly exceeded that in any other state in the Nation. In the fourth quarter highway construction contracts in Pennsylvania were 10-1/2 percent of the National total and exceeded by more than one-third those of any other state.

Somewhat better news for home-seekers is furnished by the record of building contracts awarded in January, 1948, when Pennsylvania registered its highest value of residential contracts awarded for the past ten months, exceeding January, 1947, by 51 percent. This increase was accompanied by a rise in the non-residential contracts awarded over January, 1947. Residential contracts awarded, as reported by the Dodge Statistical Service, exceeded non-residential contracts in January of this year for the first time since April, 1947.

1960-61
Yearbook

THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
COLLEGE OF LAW

THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

The University of Toronto is a public university located in the city of Toronto, Ontario, Canada. It was founded in 1827 and is one of the oldest universities in North America. The university is known for its strong academic programs, including law, medicine, engineering, and business.

The University of Toronto has approximately 40,000 students and faculty, and the college of law is one of the largest in North America. The college of law offers undergraduate and graduate programs, including law, business, and engineering, and is known for its excellent academic and legal programs.

The University of Toronto is a member of the Association of Canadian Universities and Colleges, and is ranked among the top universities in Canada. The university is also a member of the Canadian Association of Law Schools, and is known for its strong academic and research programs. The university is located in the heart of the city of Toronto, and is surrounded by many historic buildings and landmarks.

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RELEASER FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1948

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #587)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

THE PROSPERITY OF PENNSYLVANIA'S AGRICULTURE

Data on farm income released by the United States Department of Agriculture shows that of all the Northeastern States Pennsylvania and New Hampshire stand highest in their cash receipts for farm marketings in 1947 as compared with the preceding year, the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce points out.

Pennsylvania's total of \$767,172,000 in 1947 is the highest farm cash income ever recorded in the history of the State. How great the increase in rural prosperity has been in the past fifteen years can best be realized by comparing this figure of nearly \$770,000,000 for 1947 with the \$158,590,000 farm income fifteen years ago in 1932. The value of this year's agricultural production is very close to five times as great as it was a decade and a half ago. The index of cash farm income for 1947 now stands at 303.8 as compared with a figure of 100 for the 1935 to 1939 average and of 117.6 in the very prosperous year of 1929.

The State's 1947 income for livestock and livestock products was \$574,005,000 which gives Pennsylvania first place in the North Atlantic region, including New England, New York and New Jersey. In that same area Pennsylvania was second in the cash value of its farm crops.

Corn was the leading Pennsylvania crop in 1947, as it has been for many years in the past, with 57,460,000 bushels yielding a value to our farmers of \$140,777,000. Hay was the second most valuable crop, with 3,651,000 tons valued at \$63,892,000. 2,437,000 acres of Pennsylvania farmland were sown in hay in 1947, making it the largest acreage devoted to any single crop. Next in value was our more than 22,000,000-bushel wheat crop, valued at \$53,510,000; then our 17,985,000 bushels of white potatoes which brought the farmers of the State \$30,574,000; and the 61,100,000 pounds of cigar leaf tobacco which sold for \$19,940,000 in the 1947 market. This is a crop in which Pennsylvania leads the Nation.

The important fruit crops of apples, peaches, pears, cherries and grapes figure large in the agricultural economy of several of our rural counties.

In the production of mushrooms one section of Chester County produces 65 percent of the entire United States marketings and is well called the "mushroom center" of the World.

The State leads the Nation in milk sold on the farm, produces more turkeys than any other state east of the Mississippi, and because of the variety of its production has developed many industries of national importance based on the processing of food. In the city of Pittsburgh is the largest food-packing plant in the Nation and perhaps in the World; in Adams County, the largest apple-processing plant; and in Erie County, the largest grapejuice plant. The State has for many years been first in the production of ice cream, cream cheese, scrapple and pork sausage.

One Pennsylvania county, Lancaster, is among the six most productive agricultural counties in the United States, both in value and variety of products.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE PLANNING BOARD
DOCUMENTS SECTION

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1948

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #508)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

PENNSYLVANIA'S PROGRAM OF PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT

A recent announcement by Governor James H. Duff that the State intends to proceed immediately with its plans to extend the Pennsylvania Turnpike to Philadelphia marks one more step in the program now under way to give Pennsylvania the best and most modern highway system in the United States.

Recent figures on public construction compiled by the Federal Works Agency reveal that in the years 1946 and 1947 the State and local governments of Pennsylvania awarded contracts totalling \$172,900,000 for highway construction -- a sum exceeding that contracted for in any other state in the Nation. Pennsylvania was a close second to New York in the highway construction completed during the same two years, with a total of \$149,100,000 of completed work, which includes some work contracted for during 1945. Pennsylvania was first in the Nation in its total awards of State-financed public construction during the past two years, with a total of \$159,068,000 contracted for. It exceeded the second state, California, by more than \$25,000,000 in construction undertaken by a state government.

These large, but necessary, expenditures were made possible in part by the surplus accumulated during wartime years to finance the modernization of the State's physical equipment. The large totals of construction financed by State and local governments represents only a fraction of the improvements now under way in the Commonwealth, the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce points out.

The stream clearance program and the general program of conservation undertaken by Governor Duff when he assumed office includes the enforcement of the anti-stream pollution laws with which both industry and the municipalities of the State are now complying. To meet the competition of the years ahead a state, like a business establishment or an individual, must bring itself to the highest possible pitch of physical fitness. It is gratifying that Pennsylvania with its enormous resources of raw materials and man power is recognizing that fact in an effective way, and providing conditions on its highways and waterways and in its public institutions favorable to the growth and prosperity justified by the natural endowments of a great Commonwealth.

THE HISTORY OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION

BY JAMES DEWEY THAYER

IN TWO VOLUMES
VOLUME I

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
BY JAMES DEWEY THAYER
VOLUME I
1775-1776

This edition of the American Revolution is based upon the original manuscript of the author, which was written in 1889. It has been revised and corrected by the author's son, James Dewey Thayer, Jr., and by his wife, Mrs. James Dewey Thayer, and it includes a new introduction and a new index. The original manuscript is now in the possession of the New York Public Library.

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RELEASER FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1948

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #589)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

PENNSYLVANIA CALLING

According to the latest report of the Federal Communications Commission, on the first of January, 1948, there were 2,524,942 telephones in use in Pennsylvania. On January 1, 1946, only two years before, the total had been 1,835,782. This remarkable rise in one of our means of communication illustrates a fact about American life of outstanding importance. Every telephone and telegraph line, and every foot of the eighty-thousand miles of highways that spread like a cobweb across our State and from our State reach out to every part of the Union, forms part of a vast and powerful fabric which binds all of our people into a great Commonwealth of mutual understanding and mutual confidence.

To the nations of Europe and South America the unity of a land so far flung and with such diversity of soil, climate, and economic resources is a perpetual mystery. The forces that bind the peoples of the East Coast and West Coast, of the North and South and of the Great Valley into one self-governing nation are almost inconceivable on continents divided by the clashing interests of nationalities, or held together as in Russia only by the clasp of the iron glove. Constant and growing communication within each state and among all states has made possible the continuous development of the American tradition and the fundamental unity of our people. The record of telephones in use is a measure of the progress of our civilization and of the unifying forces which make possible a democratic government despite all our differences of opinion.

As of January 1, 1947, there were 1,378,000 telephones in use on the whole continent of South America -- more than a million fewer than in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The South American continent embraces an area of 6,937,551 square miles, and contains approximately 84,000,000 inhabitants, while Pennsylvania contains 45,333 square miles, and has a population of 10,281,000. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, with 8,473,000 square miles of territory and a population of approximately 211,000,000, had some 1,500,000 telephones in 1947 -- which is also more than a million fewer than our Commonwealth has today.

These statistics, the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce points out, afford just one example of the intensive nature of the civilization in which we live and of that American passion for mutual communication and mutual understanding which has made possible the growth of a great democracy.

10. The following table gives the number of hours per week spent by students in various activities.

（三）在於此，我們要指出的是：「政治」的問題，是不能單靠「政治」的知識來解決的。

—*Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine*

10. The following table shows the number of hours worked by each employee.

RELEASER FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1948

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #590)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

PENNSYLVANIA'S HIGH RECORD OF POSTWAR EMPLOYMENT

Records of the Federal Security Agency, as published in their monthly reports, afford striking confirmation of forecasts made by the Pennsylvania State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce that postwar employment prospects in the Commonwealth were favorable as compared with states which had imported large numbers of workers to operate their war industries.

Pennsylvania's very high industrial output during the war years was accomplished with its native labor despite the absence of more than a million young men and women in the Armed Forces! During the period of reconversion to peacetime industry that same Pennsylvania native labor, even when augmented by the men and women returned from the Services, was generally absorbed by the expansion of production to fill civilian shortages.

During the latest week for which reports are available - that of February 14, 1948 - the ratio of unemployment insured under the Unemployment Compensation Law to the average monthly employment was lowest in Pennsylvania of any of the three Middle Atlantic States and of all but one of the six New England States. This low ratio of unemployment had also been recorded six months before in August, 1947. One year earlier, in February, 1947, Pennsylvania had been the lowest in its ratio of unemployment in the Middle Atlantic States.

In the periods mentioned above the ratio of unemployment to employment in Pennsylvania was also well below the National average. This record has been maintained in a State with the second largest employment in the Nation, and the second largest industrial payroll, and with complete coverage by the State Unemployment Compensation Insurance Laws of every employer of even a single worker at any time during the year.

Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, Vol. 103, No. 6, June 1994, pp. 1597-1602.

100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100

(*heterocyclic quinones and their esters*) and not having an oxygen atom in the ring system, except when it is part of a heterocyclic ring.

因此，我們在研究中，應當把社會主義的道德和社會主義的法律，看作是社會主義道德和法律的一個有機的整體。

the following statement made by Mr. F. C. D. Smith, of the
F. C. D. Smith Co., of Boston, Mass., in his letter of May 10,
1908, to the author, in which he says:

"I am enclosing herewith a copy of a circular letter sent to
the members of the F. C. D. Smith Co. by the American
Manufacturing Chemists' Association, dated April 21, 1908, in
which they state that they have received from the U. S. Com-
missioner of Patents a copy of the application for a patent
of the process of making cellulose acetate, which was filed
by the F. C. D. Smith Co. on March 1, 1907, and that they
will oppose the patent if it is issued to anyone else."

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1948

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #591)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert Name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

PENNSYLVANIA'S LOW STATE DEBT PROTECTS CITIZENS AND INDUSTRIES

One very important factor in Pennsylvania's future prospects is the success with which its State government's operations have been conducted during recent years on a pay-as-you-go plan. The public debt of the Commonwealth, the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce points out, is smaller by many millions of dollars than that of any other large industrial state.

The total of long term debt, as reported by the Bureau of the Census, at the close of the last fiscal year was \$74,829,000 as compared with \$515,151,000 for New York, \$394,520,000 for Illinois, and \$134,432,000 for California. Pennsylvania, the second state in population, is tenth in the total of all debt backed by the credit of a State Government.

The Commonwealth's gross per capita State debt amounts to \$7.28 as compared to a debt of \$1,801.38 owed by every citizen of the United States to the account of its National Government. Comparable figures for per capita debt in other important American states are as follows: New York, \$36.56; Illinois, \$47.99; Michigan, \$31.81; North Carolina, \$24.46; California, \$13.61; Louisiana, \$64.75. Total state debts for the Nation as a whole represent a per capita burden of \$17.74.

The fact that Pennsylvania, with its great industrial expansion, its vast network of improved highways, and the important public undertakings which have marked our progress in the past ten years, has succeeded in accomplishing all this through current revenues is one of the strongest assurances that can be given to both industry and to individual citizens that the State is not imposing a burden on their future prosperity.

the Society for the Study of Literature and Learning, and the Society for the Study of English. The former was founded in 1881, and the latter in 1883. Both have been active in the field of English literature and learning, and both have contributed significantly to the development of the discipline. The Society for the Study of Literature and Learning has focused on the study of literature, while the Society for the Study of English has focused on the study of English language and literature. Both societies have been instrumental in the promotion of research and teaching in the field of English literature and learning.

Pennsylvania State Library
DOCUMENTS SECTION

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1948

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #592)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

GOOD GOVERNMENT AT MINIMUM COST

The ratio of the number of State employes in Pennsylvania to the total population is among the lowest in our Nation, according to a survey of government employment issued by the United States Bureau of the Census.

In 1947 the number of all State and local non-school employes was 13 for every thousand inhabitants of the Commonwealth. No other important industrial state has so low a record, the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce.

The cost to maintain the monthly pay roll of all non-school employes in the Commonwealth is only \$2.27 per capita as compared with \$4.09 in California, \$3.36 in Illinois, \$3.22 in Massachusetts, and \$4.73 in New York - the latter figure being more than twice as high as in Pennsylvania.

With the complex problems and responsibilities of the second largest population in the Nation, with one of the most extensive and modern State controlled highways, Pennsylvania has been meeting these calls on State and local government with a minimum public pay roll and public employment and also, as was noticed in this column last week, with a minimum of public debt. All this has been accomplished in a time when the Federal pay roll and Federal employment have been showing such a meteoric rise. The sound economy of such an achievement is another positive assurance that Pennsylvania is providing the maximum protection to the future of its citizens and its industries by conducting its affairs at a minimum of cost.

Pennsylvania State Library
DOCUMENTS SECTION
RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1948

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #593)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

A RECREATION PROGRAM FOR PENNSYLVANIA

The Pennsylvania Recreation Conference being held at State College on May 19 and 20 will bring together for the first time in many years the interests of State and local government and of private agencies devoted to better recreational opportunities for the people of Pennsylvania.

Our Commonwealth has an outstanding place among Eastern States in its resources of forest land, its great State Parks, the variety and beauty of its scenery, yet many of these facilities for outdoor recreation are available only during parts of the year and are far distant from the crowded cities and the industrial towns where the need of healthful leisure-time activity for young and old is so acute. Hundreds of Pennsylvania communities are carrying on recreational programs for their school children during the summer months, a smaller number have all-year-round programs, and still fewer operate a recreation department under the leadership of a trained director of public recreation. Yet, under the school laws of the Commonwealth recreation has been recognized as a proper part of extension education for out-of-school youth and adults and as such shares with the regular instruction of the day schools in State grants to defray a substantial portion of the cost of leadership or instruction.

The maintenance of more than 100 State Parks and recreation areas by the Department of Forests and Waters, the stocking of our woods with game, and of our streams with fish are all important phases of State activity aimed to provide outdoor leisure-time opportunities for those who

can travel into the wilder parts of our forest land. The system of trails, such as the Appalachian Trail cutting across the Southeastern part of Pennsylvania along the ridges of the mountains, and the Horse Shoe Trail from Valley Forge to Manada Gap are maintained by private associations for the benefit of that part of the public which enjoys tramping through the Pennsylvania hills.

These and many other activities of private agencies, local governments, and State departments have not in the past been shaped into a program designed to provide recreational opportunity throughout the year for all the people of our State. The restlessness engendered by war, the pressures of industrial production in a State which provides so many of the raw materials and finished products for American civilization make such a united effort highly important.

The Conference at State College will deal with local and industrial programs for recreation, the proper use of the State's recreational areas, and the services which can be rendered to promote recreation in Pennsylvania through agencies of the State government.

Among the speakers at the Conference will be the Honorable Orus J. Matthews, Secretary of Commerce and Chairman of the State Planning Board, the Honorable William S. Livengood, Secretary of Internal Affairs, and many of the State's leaders in local recreational activities and in recreation education.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1948

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #594)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

PENNSYLVANIA STONE SUPPLIES NATION'S BUILDINGS AND HIGHWAYS

The latest information supplied by the United States Bureau of Mines shows that Pennsylvania is still maintaining first place in our Nation in the production of stone and stone products.

The State's leadership in coal, steel, and cement is so well known that little attention has been paid to the highly important output of stone from the quarries of the Keystone State.

In a year when the construction of new highways and houses has become so essential, Pennsylvania's output of 18,883,740 net tons of stone in 1946 - an increase of 1,100,000 tons over the preceding year - is an important addition to the National wealth. This output exceeded that of any other state by approximately 2,000,000 tons. The value of Pennsylvania's stone products was \$25,872,596, and was nearly \$7,000,000, greater than that of the second most important stone producing state, Ohio, the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce points out.

This total does not include stone quarried and used for making either lime or cement. Together with Pennsylvania's preeminence in the Portland Cement industry, a leadership maintained over a period of many years, the variety and tonnage of our stone production affords one more evidence of Pennsylvania's vital place in our Nation as the source of some of its most essential raw materials.

Pennsylvania State Library
DOCUMENTS SECTION

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1948

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #595)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

A TIME FOR COMMUNITY ACTION

The future of Pennsylvania will be determined by the action of its communities over the next half dozen years.

Because of the heavy debt burden assumed by our Nation during the Second World War and the increasing commitments for foreign aid, the towns and cities of America can no longer expect the Federal Government to assume large responsibilities for their welfare. This is a healthy change if the challenge is accepted. America was not built up into a great Nation by the activities of our National Government or by Federal aid. The power of our Country stems solely from the enterprise, the ambitions, and the ideals of the tens of thousands of American communities. This is particularly true in Pennsylvania, a State which has more people living in small cities and towns than any other in our Country.

If America is to go on from here to realize all the possibilities of the leisure, the plenty, and the culture and arts which mark a great civilization, it can only be done through the communities which make up the grand total of our National life. Community action in Pennsylvania to increase opportunities for better living, for increased earning power, and for healthy recreation was never more urgently needed than at the present hour.

For many generations Pennsylvania has been providing settlers for the undeveloped areas of other states, particularly those in the far West, but it is already becoming clear that with the closing down of war industries the face of opportunity is turning East again. By the beginning



of 1948 only two large industrial states registered higher employment than at the peak of the war effort. One of those states was Pennsylvania. In many of the Western states, which had a large wartime development, employment had dropped from fifteen to thirty percent below their peak of four years ago.

This trend, if it continues, the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce points out, means that Pennsylvania must provide opportunity for its young men and women here at home instead of exporting them to states which have now, temporarily at least, reached the peak of their industrial growth. This brings the problem of opportunity back to the individual neighborhoods in which we live.

If we are to prosper and grow stronger in the future, we must provide in every city, borough, and township the conditions which will make life attractive for our young people and which will bring into our State new industries from outside. This means concerted community effort for better recreation, better schools, more attractive surroundings, better water supply, and the full use of all our local resources to develop new opportunities for industry and commerce - in other words, an informed and energetic program of community action, based on the determination that where we live shall be better in the next ten years than it ever was before.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1948

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #596)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

NEW OPPORTUNITIES FOR ANTHRACITE

Even so late as five years ago many observers believed that the anthracite industry was fighting a losing battle to retain its share of the domestic heating market of our Northeastern States. The trend of output and employment in the hard coal industry had been downward for more than twenty years. What had been once the most important fuel industry in America seemed in serious danger of becoming outmoded by natural gas and fuel oil and by bituminous coal and coke. This was a serious matter for Pennsylvania since anthracite is Pennsylvania's one great natural monopoly. It was to anthracite that the United States owed its early development as a great industrial Nation. Directly or indirectly the prosperity of more than a million people is concerned with Pennsylvania's hard coal.

No one could have attended the Sixth Annual Anthracite Conference recently held at Lehigh University without realizing that in the past eight years a great change has taken place in the anthracite picture, the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce points out. In the domestic fuel field hundreds of new devices have been invented and tested in Pennsylvania homes with the purpose of developing more convenient and economical ways of using this concentrated and smokeless fuel that is dug out from under Pennsylvania's hills.

The invention of the anthratube and its development by the Anthracite Institute makes possible the heating of a home with the cheaper fine size of anthracite in a device as small or smaller than the average oil burner and with great economy of operation. Other types of stoker equipment for homes have been undergoing continuous improvement and are providing an assured market for the

finer sizes of coal that were, until recently, practically a waste product.

Meanwhile, extensive industrial experiments have demonstrated that the fine sizes of anthracite which, until very lately, have been forming huge shoals in the Susquehanna and Schuylkill Rivers can be used for the generation of electrical power with great success. Large new power plants at Sunbury and Scranton have been designed to be operated mainly on powdered hard coal. In the iron and steel industry it has been found that anthracite is highly successful as a fuel for sintering or concentrating the magnetite iron ore of the great Cornwall Mine as the first step in the production of iron and steel. Since the Cornwall Mine is the largest known source of magnetite iron ore in America this industrial use of anthracite is important to two sections of the State's economy.

Other developments have led to the growth of a briquetting industry in which fine sizes of coal, such as those dredged from the river beds, are compressed and mixed with oil or vegetable binders to form fuel which may be used both for industrial and domestic heating. Anthracite has also been found to add valuable properties to the coke prepared for iron foundries.

These are merely scattered examples of developments which have taken place over the past few years in the search for new markets for what is probably the most concentrated form of fuel energy ever made available to man. As a result of these efforts and of the fuel shortages which have developed during and after the war, as well as the smoke control laws of many of our cities, there seems every reason to believe that the demand on our hard coal resources will grow substantially over the next decade. It is worthy of note that an important factor in stimulating the search for new anthracite markets has been the clean-stream laws being so vigorously enforced under the administration of Governor James H. Duff.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1948

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #597)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

PENNSYLVANIA'S CONTRIBUTION TO OUR NATIONAL TREASURES

Pennsylvania visitors to the city of Washington, D. C., sometimes wander through the National Gallery of Art without fully realizing how deeply the people of our Nation are indebted to three men from our Commonwealth, the Pennsylvania State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce points out. This collection of paintings, which is today probably the finest in the World, is housed in a building unequaled for magnificence in any other national capitol.

The gift of the Gallery and his own priceless collection of Italian art came from Andrew Mellon, Pittsburgh banker, and for many years, Secretary of the United States Treasury. This building and collection placed Washington among the great art centers of the World. The Mellon collection contains many World-famous masterpieces of the Italian Renaissance, and among them the gems of the Imperial Russian collection put on the block after the Bolshevik Revolution.

To this gift a very notable addition was made in the will of the late Joseph Widener of Philadelphia. Among many other masterpieces, his excellent collection of paintings includes Rembrandt's "Mill", often termed the most famous landscape ever painted.

During the past five years, Samuel H. Kress of Centerville, Pennsylvania, whose mercantile success began in a small five and ten-cent store in Nanticoke, has three times donated to the Gallery many hundreds of notable paintings and sculptures representing the whole history of Italian art from the Twelfth Century to the closing years of the Renaissance.

These three private collections, gathered over a period of many years by three Pennsylvanians, are now united in the National Gallery of Art and have become the property of us all.

It is a matter of pride for the people of our State that Pennsylvania, which has contributed so largely to the productive power of the Nation, has also been able to make these most outstanding gifts to its art.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1948

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #598)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

A NEW POSTWAR RECORD

Reports of carload freight movements for the fourth quarter of 1947 show that Pennsylvania is maintaining its leadership in this important index of industrial activity by a wide margin.

The total for the year, as computed by the Pennsylvania State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce from the quarterly reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission, was 249,075,000 tons of carload freight shipped from Pennsylvania factories, mines, farms, and forests. This means that despite a heavy increase in freight movements in the United States in 1947, Pennsylvania maintained its record of originating one-sixth of all freight shipped in the Nation.

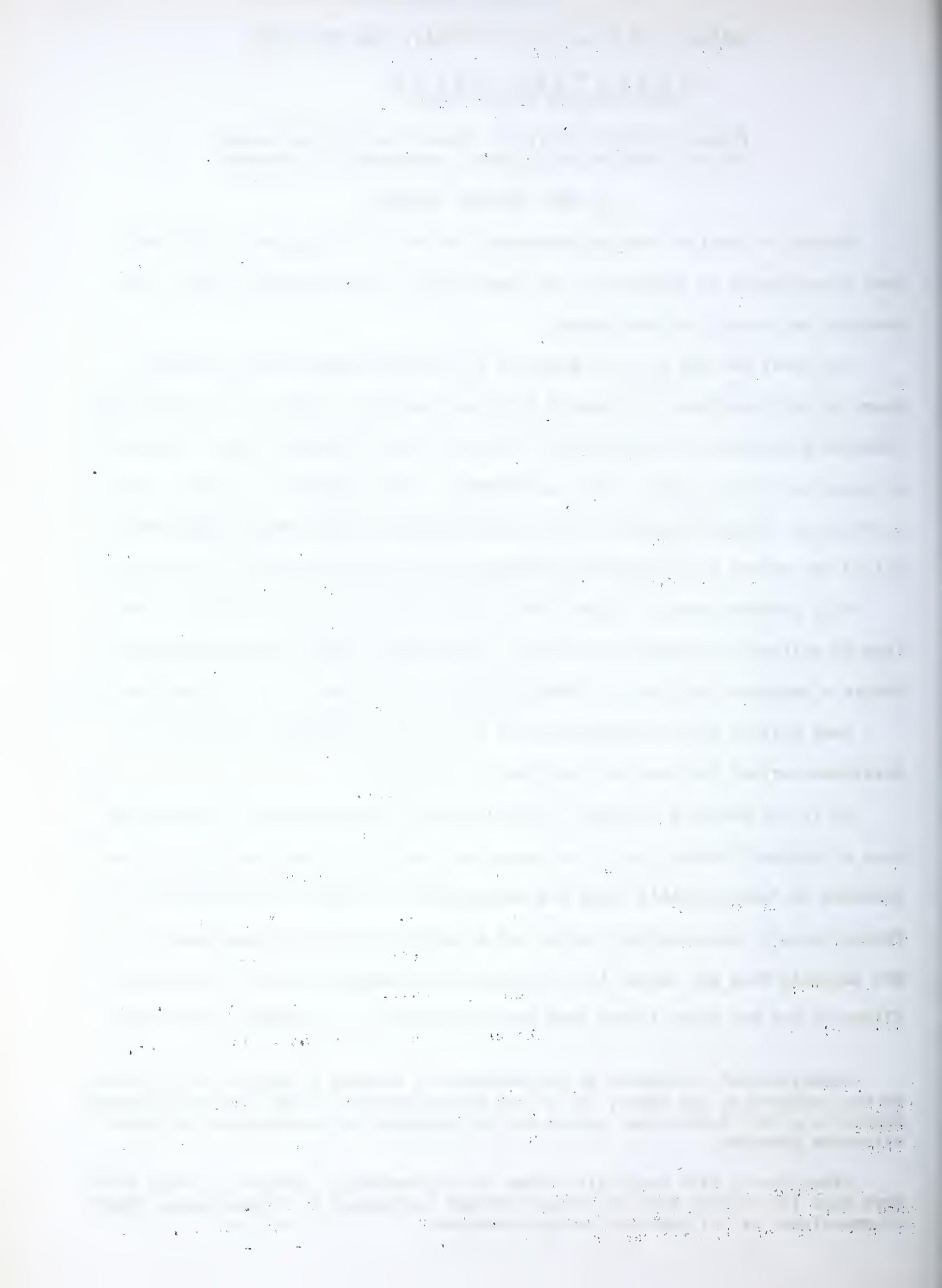
This enormous total of almost 250 million tons of railroad freight - more than 80 million tons greater than that of the second largest shipper among the States - indicates the scale of Pennsylvania's importance in our National economy.

Many million tons of commodities of all types distributed by truck or in less-than-carload lots are not included in this total.

It is not possible to form a mental picture of the meaning of 250 million tons of carload freight, but a few comparisons may make clear the relative importance of Pennsylvania's mines and manufactures. In the last quarter of 1947 Pennsylvania's shipments were twelve and a half times greater than those of all New England; they are larger than the combined shipments of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; and six times larger than the carloadings of the State of New York.

Pennsylvania's dominance in the shipment of railway freight is not limited to the products of its mines, for in the fourth quarter of 1947 it led all other states by a very substantial margin in its shipments of manufactures and miscellaneous products.

Pennsylvania also leads all states in its receipt of freight. During 1947 more than 174 million tons of carload freight terminated in Pennsylvania. This is one-eighth of all American freight receipts.



Pennsylvania State Library
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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1948

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #599)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

THE PRICE OF INDEPENDENCE

When Pennsylvanians take off on a long weekend holiday which will celebrate the 172nd anniversary of the greatest event in modern history, it might seem to strangers in our midst that we are paying small attention to the meaning of that important day.

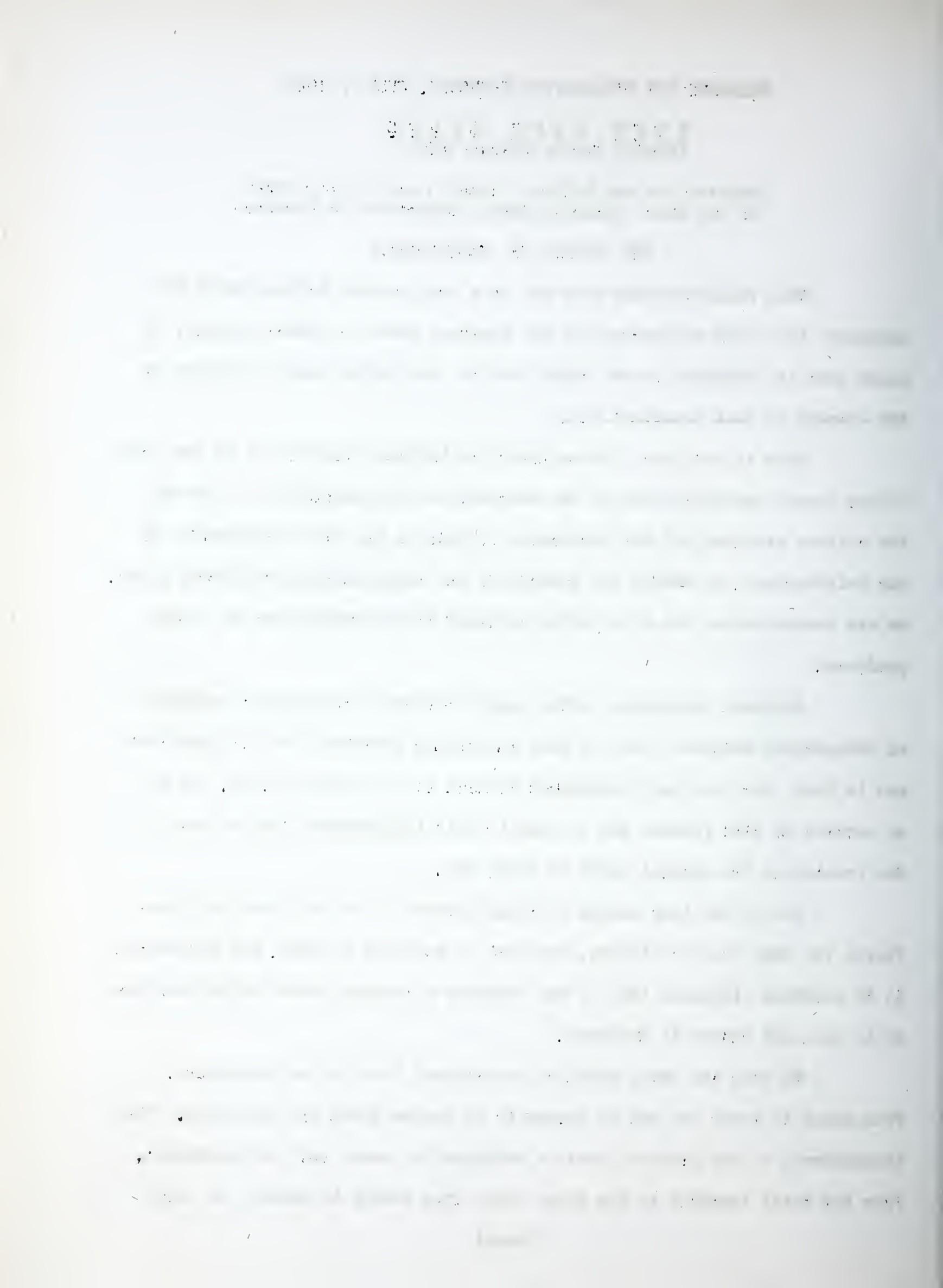
This is not true. As we crowd the highways leading out of our great cities toward vacation spots at the seashore, or the mountains, or throng the railway stations and bus terminals, or join in the civic celebration in our neighborhood, or merely sit quietly in our homes watching the World go by, we are demonstrating the vital thing achieved by the Declaration of Independence.

Anywhere in America, after nearly one and three-quarter centuries of independent National life, we have maintained unbroken, both in tradition and in fact, the free and independent control of our private lives. We are so certain of that freedom and so used to that independence that we take it for granted as the natural right of every man.

Yet in the long course of human history it is only when men have fought for that kind of liberty, have won it by force of arms, and maintained it by constant vigilance that it has remained a heritage which father can pass on to son, and mother to daughter.

We have the whole width of a Continent free for our adventure. From ocean to ocean our way is barred by no custom gates and frontiers. The independence of our private lives is reflected in every unit of government. From the rural township to the great city, from county to state, we have

(more)



maintained, but only by struggling to maintain it, the greatest self-control over our common affairs that is compatible with the National safety.

These hard-won rights carry with them always and in every activity a responsibility which cannot lightly be forgotten. Nearly one hundred thousand miles of highways are free for our use over this holiday within the boundary of our own Commonwealth. That freedom is subject only to reasonable laws necessary to protect us all. Yet, if the history of previous holidays is repeated on this one, many people will be killed and injured in Pennsylvania over this long weekend by those who mistake the high privileges of freedom for a license to forget its responsibilities.

Pennsylvania's lakes, rivers, and streams are also open to our use with little restriction. Yet, if precedent is any guide, men, women, and children will be drowned here in the enjoyment of those waters through failure to observe one of the first principles of freedom - that of gaining the simple knowledge of how to use it without harm to others or ourselves.

Freedom of any kind has its price. It may be that none of us will ever again have to fight to maintain it, but we will make sure of that only by training ourselves to use it worthily.

Pennsylvania State Library
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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1948

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #600)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

PENNSYLVANIA STILL LEADS IN THE
GROWTH OF EMPLOYMENT

Pennsylvania's continued progress through the postwar years is high-lighted by the latest data on employment released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor.

Pennsylvania is one of the only two northeastern states showing a gain in manufacturing employment in March, 1948, as compared with March, 1947, the other state being New Hampshire. While Pennsylvania's increase is relatively small in manufacturing labor, it occurred in a period when the New England and the Middle Atlantic States, as a group, as well as Maryland and Ohio, were experiencing a decline.

In all non-agricultural employment, which includes service and transportation workers, as well as those in manufacturing, Pennsylvania's gain of 2.2 percent over March, 1947, is the highest recorded in the Middle Atlantic and the New England States. Furthermore, the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce notes, Pennsylvania registered the largest numerical gain in non-agricultural labor (77,000 workers) between March, 1947 and March, 1948, of the seventeen states reported on in the recent employment estimates of the United States Department of Labor.

This is new evidence of the continued growth of opportunity in Pennsylvania.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1948

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #601)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

THE PATTERN OF A NEW AGE

Whether or not atomic energy ever becomes effective as a chief source of power and other developments now proceeding from the experimental to the practicable stages are certain to have a large effect on the American future.

Many of these new ideas are now being worked out in Pennsylvania, the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce points out. This is quite natural since Pennsylvania throughout all American history has been the chief source of energy which moves the vast machinery of our Nation's industries and commerce.

The dependence of our National Defense on petroleum products is obvious to us all. Yet it is well known that America is using its oil resources at a faster rate than any nation in the World. To deal with the possibility of future shortages, the first large scale conversion plant which will transform bituminous coal into fuel oil and gasoline is now being constructed a few miles out of the city of Pittsburgh. This plant is likely to be the first of a large number of similar installations in the future since there is a known supply of bituminous coal adequate to provide all the fuel needs of our Nation, in both liquid and solid form, for thousands of years.

The problem of developing a highly efficient burning device for the use of Pennsylvania's unique product, anthracite, has long concerned the hard coal industry. The introduction of the "anthratube", which occupies less space than the average oil burner and works with much greater efficiency than any other domestic coal-burning device so far invented, is also a Pennsylvania development which promises to be of great importance.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1948

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #601)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

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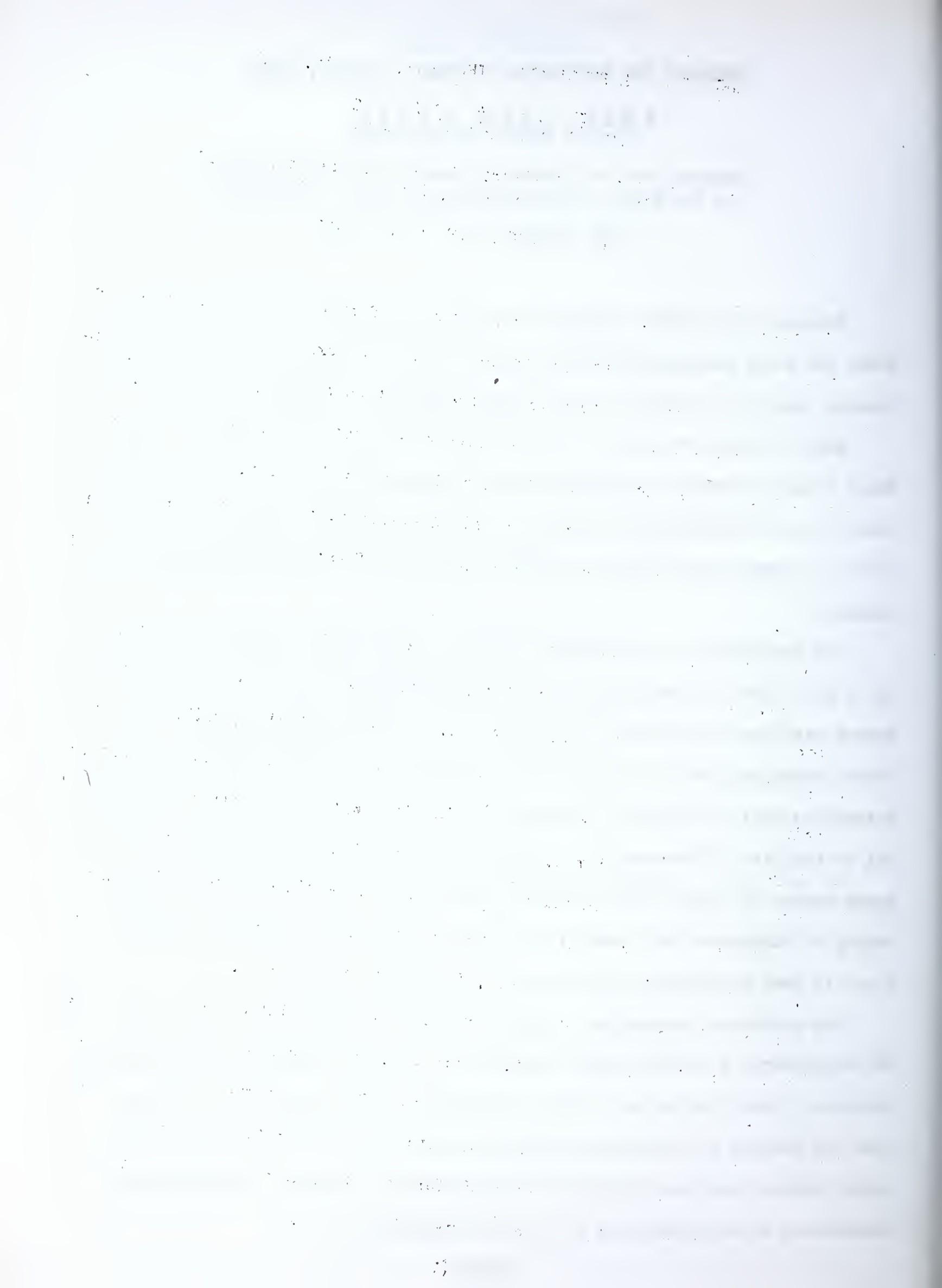
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Even more revolutionary than the transformation of bituminous coal into gasoline and fuel oil is the demonstration now being conducted in a home in Reading, Pennsylvania, that the houses of the future can be kept warm in the winter and cool in the summer by utilizing the heat of the Earth as a chief source of energy.

Every household electric refrigerator generates heat which it radiates into the air of the room in which it operates. If one imagines this heat radiation greatly increased and the cold coils inside the refrigerator raised 15 or 20 degrees in temperature by the heat stored in the Earth, one can see how the device could be used to heat one's kitchen instead of cool one's food.

This is what is done during the wintertime by this new device known as a "heat pump". The whole house becomes the radiator for the system, while the water in a dug well prevents the refrigerant liquid from going below approximately 50 degrees. Because of this Earth heat, the system provides much more energy than is supplied to it by the electric motors which circulate both the refrigerant and the well water.

In the summer the circulation system can be reversed and the well water used to absorb rather than to provide heat for the interior of the house which then becomes a true refrigerator.

Whether this new method of domestic heating and air conditioning through the use of electric power and the stored heat of the Earth will come into general use during the next decade is a matter of less importance than the fact that it does provide for the future a means for the conservation of fuel energy over an indefinite period.

Pennsylvania State Library
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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1948

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #602)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

A SOUND INVESTMENT

The latest report of the Federal Works Agency shows that Pennsylvania is still leading the Nation in the volume of public construction being carried on through departments of the State Government.

In both February and March of this year Pennsylvania awarded more public construction contracts than any other state. In 1948, during the first four months of the year, total highway improvements in Pennsylvania represented expenditures of \$56,708,000, a total 85 per cent greater than that of the second state in highway improvement. More than one-seventh of all highway contracts awarded in the United States during that period were for Pennsylvania construction. During the same four months of the previous year, Pennsylvania had also led all states in the Nation in its total expenditures for highway development.

In the latest month for which comparable data are available, March, 1948, the total new public construction undertaken by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania totaled \$13,759,000, which was more than twice that of any other state government.

What is being done this year to bring the physical equipment of the State to the highest pitch of efficiency is a sound investment in Pennsylvania's future. Comparative employment figures between our own and other Northeastern States indicate that the investment is already beginning to pay off.

Pennsylvania State Library
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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1948

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #603)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

A NEW FARM RECORD

With a farm income last year of nearly \$774,000,000, Pennsylvania is maintaining its high place in the Nation's agriculture.

The steadily mounting farm income of the Commonwealth is now nearly three times as great as it was in 1940, the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce points out.

To achieve this remarkable growth which has continued over the past decade the increase in the production and value of some of our leading crops has been notable. In 1937 Pennsylvania's farms produced 28,990,000 pounds of tobacco. In 1947 this output had more than doubled with a total of 61,100,000 pounds, making Pennsylvania the seventh most important State in all types of tobacco, and the first in America in production of cigar leaf. A large part of this increase was due to the farmers of Lancaster County, the first county in our Nation in the production of cigar leaf tobacco.

Pennsylvania maintained its position as the fourth state in the Nation in the production of apples, with the Adams County orchards in the lead. It will be remembered that the 1945 Census of Agriculture listed eight Pennsylvania counties among the first hundred in the Nation in the harvesting of apples, and eleven Pennsylvania counties in that same list in the number of apple trees.

In the production of chickens and of dairy products very large gains have been made over the past few years. The value of chickens produced on Pennsylvania farms last year was \$42,183,000 as compared with \$18,158,000 nine years ago. The State was unchallenged in second place in the Nation in the value of chickens, being led only by the great poultry area of Iowa. Ten Pennsylvania counties, led by Lancaster, York and Bucks, are among the first hundred in the Nation in the number of chickens on their farms.

Among minor crops, the State maintained its National leadership in the production of buckwheat and, not to leave that delectable product without its proper dressing for the breakfast table, is fifth in the output of maple syrup.

Pennsylvania State Library
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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1948

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #604)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

PROTECT OUR NATURAL BEAUTIES

Every year millions of visitors are attracted to Pennsylvania by the fame of our State's rolling hills and sparkling waterfalls, its deep glens, and its 15 million acres of forest.

In two sections of our State, which were covered by glacial ice in remote ages, may be found hundreds of small lakes ideal for summer water sports. Along the ridge of our Eastern mountains runs the long scenic pathway, known as the Appalachian Trail, which extends from Maine to Georgia. In few places along its long track is it more attractive for a summer walking trip than in its slant down along the Blue Ridge into Maryland through Pennsylvania.

The nineteen State Parks of our Commonwealth provide many thousands of acres maintained and developed for the pleasure of our people. Among all these parks one of the most interesting is the famous Wild Flower Preserve at Bowman's Hill in Bucks County, close to the spot where George Washington crossed the Delaware before the Battle of Trenton.

Five thousand seven hundred miles of trout streams and three thousand eight hundred miles of warm water fish streams, stocked each season by the Pennsylvania Fish Commission, wind through the wooded areas of the State. Pennsylvania wild life is protected by limited hunting seasons so that there are few expeditions into our hills that are not rewarded by the sight of deer, ring-necked pheasants, wild turkeys, or the numerous smaller woodfolk whose presence in Pennsylvania after so many years of civilization

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and industry is a tribute to the unceasing efforts for their conservation by the State Game Commission and the State's sportsmen's clubs.

The shores of Lake Erie in the Northwest provide all the pleasures of surf-bathing in the bracing fresh water of the Great Lakes. In the rugged wildness of the high plateau of Somerset County are large sections where the outdoor enthusiast may well imagine himself a month's journey from civilization. But, it is along the 40 thousand miles of State highways that most of us will take our summer trips into the woodlands of Pennsylvania.

If we do so, the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce reminds us of one important fact - a large percentage of the fires which have destroyed, over the years, nearly three million acres of Pennsylvania forests have been caused by matches and cigarettes thrown out of motor car windows and by camp fires left unextinguished on the edges of our woods.

Those of us who enjoy the beauties of nature must combine to conserve them, not only for the pleasure we have in the green landscape, of oaks and poplars, pines and hemlocks, but also because it is those forests which protect our State from the danger of devastating floods and provide the material from which we must build and furnish our homes.

Pennsylvania State Library
DOCUMENTS SECTION

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1948

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #605)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

PUBLIC LANDS IN PENNSYLVANIA

More than 3,146,000 acres, or approximately one-ninth of all Pennsylvania land, is now publicly owned, the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce points out. This does not include the grounds occupied by State hospitals, State educational institutions, and other public buildings, nor the approximately 41,000 acres of our military reservations.

By far the largest areas of State-owned land are held by the Department of Forests and Waters as forest and park land, and by the Pennsylvania Game Commission. The total acreage under the custody of these two agencies is 2,604,976.

The Federal Government owns 501,509 acres within the Commonwealth, including the Allegheny National Forest in Elk, Forest, McKean and Warren Counties, and several rural resettlement areas and historic sites, of which the largest is the Battlefield of Gettysburg.

A considerable portion of these Federal areas is now administered by the State Government. The largest single holding of public land in any county is the 269,322 acres of State forest and game land in Potter County. The 247,123 acres in Clinton County rank second. Montour County, with a total of 230 acres in public ownership, is at the bottom of the list. It is also the State's smallest county.

County and municipally-owned land in Pennsylvania, not including county-owned forest land held for watershed protection, totals 36,754 acres - the largest single holdings being the 7,525 acres of the Philadelphia Park System, the 7,040 acres of the Allegheny County Park System, and the 6,227 acres of

park land in Berks County.

In one county, Cameron, more than half of the total county area is owned by the State and maintained chiefly as a State forest.

The lowest percentage of any county area held in public custody is in Montgomery County, where only one-tenth of one percent of the county's area is publicly-owned. That county, however, with 48 parks and 19 playgrounds scattered throughout its suburban areas, has one of the best equipped public recreation systems in our State.

A large part of the land now in State ownership was waste land, unfit for agriculture. It is now being reclaimed to provide timber and recreational resources for the future. Many of the State's holdings, moreover, are in regions of great scenic beauty, such as the Cook Forest with its virgin pines and hemlocks, or Rickett's Glen with its romantic chasm and its chain of waterfalls - which will now be preserved unspoiled in the ownership and for the pleasure of all our people.

Pennsylvania State Library
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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1948

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #606)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

PENNSYLVANIA'S POPULATION GROWTH

News that the United States Bureau of the Census had revised its estimate of Pennsylvania's population upwards by nearly a quarter of a million confirms estimates made by the Pennsylvania State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce which has consistently maintained that the Census figures did not properly represent Pennsylvania's relative position among the Northeastern states.

The revised Census estimates, if they are correct, show that the civilian population of the Commonwealth has gained 602,000 between 1940 and 1947, an increase of 6.1 percent in the seven-year period. This compared with a 5 percent gain in the State of New York.

Pennsylvania's net gain in civilian population during the seven-year period is reported to be the fifth largest in the United States, a remarkable record considering the fact that a very high percentage of our war industries were operated without the importation of outside labor and that very strenuous efforts were made by the Federal Government to allocate new war industries to states in the West and Southwest, such as California and Texas.

The Census estimates that while Pennsylvania was losing by migration at the rate of approximately 6,000 a year between 1940 and 1941, and gained only 1,000 a year by migration during the period of World War II, it attracted 62,000 persons each year between 1945 and 1947. Only three other states in the Nation have proved so attractive to migrants from other parts of the Country.

Pennsylvania is a State with a well distributed and a settled population.

Its phenomenal growth during the war is largely due to its retaining its own people and their children at a time when 28 of our states were losing population, and when, in other parts of our Country, swarms of war workers in temporary housing were providing a large immediate increase in numbers, an increase which has suffered a serious depletion in the two postwar years.

The large increase in Pennsylvania's population as well as that of the Nation caused by our very high birth rate in the past three years is not likely to continue at the present rate if past history is any safe guide. While the war was a powerful cause for the increased number of births during the past three years, a second, and perhaps equally important, cause was the abnormally large number of men and women in our population age group from 18 to 25 years at the time of the outbreak of World War II. The high number in this age group is in its turn a consequence of the large birth rate for a period of four or five years succeeding the First World War, so that the number becoming of marriageable age during the past five years was greater than at any time in our State's, or our Nation's, history.

If one looks beyond immediate events, however, there are other data recently released by the United States Census which present a quite different picture. Between 1940 and 1946, when the population of our Country increased nearly 8,000,000, the number in the age group between 5 and 17 declined by 800,000. The number between 5 and 17 in Pennsylvania dropped 265,000 at a time when our State's population was experiencing a rapid increase. This decline in the number of those of school age was caused by the low birth rates in the period of the great postwar depression which began in 1929. As these young people arrive at marriageable age, the birth rate of our Nation was likely to suffer a considerable decline and the present rate of growth may be greatly modified.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1948

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #607)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

THOSE GENTLE SHOWERS

The generous rainfall of this summer, which has spoiled so many picnic plans and yielded such bountiful harvests all over the United States, has become a matter of National attention because rain is the most common and one of the most annoying manifestations of weather.

It is easy to forget the tremendous power and awful effectiveness of these mild drops that splash in our faces after a fall of perhaps a mile or two through the upper air.

Pennsylvania's annual rainfall is approximately 42 inches, the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce points out. This means that on every suburban lot of fifty by a hundred feet more than 109 thousand pounds of rain falls every year. In the average year the total volume of the rainfall on our State weighs more than 138 billion tons. More rain falls on Pennsylvania than is represented by the flow of the great cataract of Niagara. More than 3 million tons fall on every square mile, and more than 4,700 tons on every acre. Or, looked at another way, more than 36 tons of rain falls every day in the year for every person in Pennsylvania.

In its passage through the air, the rain absorbs carbon dioxide liberated by vegetation over our land surfaces, and nitrogen liberated by electrical storms. Charged with these chemicals, the rain falling, often from miles up in the sky, grinds remorselessly at the rocks and the soil of the Earth. It has lowered the great Appalachians, once perhaps Earth's highest mountain range, to the dimensions of tall hills. It has deposited

sand and gravel from the weathered rocks of the Earth miles deep on the ocean floor.

Rain is man's most productive friend, and his most persistent enemy.

Pennsylvanians are fortunate to have a balance of rainfall in their State, which amply supplies the needs of their agriculture and industry, but exhibits none of the remarkable extremes shown in many other parts of our Country. The 42 inches of Pennsylvania rainfall represents an average, not greatly departed from in any section of the State. But, in California, for instance, the Northwest corner of the State has an average rainfall of more than 80 inches, while in the Southeast corner, in the Colorado Desert, the rainfall is less than five inches in a year, and throughout the warm season from April to September averages less than one inch.

When one realizes the weight and volume of rainfall in such a temperate climate as that of Pennsylvania, he begins to understand why such constant precautions have to be taken against the erosion of the topsoil from our farms and how important the protection of forest trees becomes to the continuance of our civilization.

Until man appeared on the Earth, the constant attack of rain on the soil of the Earth was checked only by the growth of wild vegetation. When man clears away the forests and plows the fields the precious topsoil on which his life depends is again exposed to all the attacks of the weather. To preserve the source of our livelihood, we have at long last begun to develop and practice the science of soil conservation which is made more and more necessary every year by the constant growth of our population.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1948

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #608)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

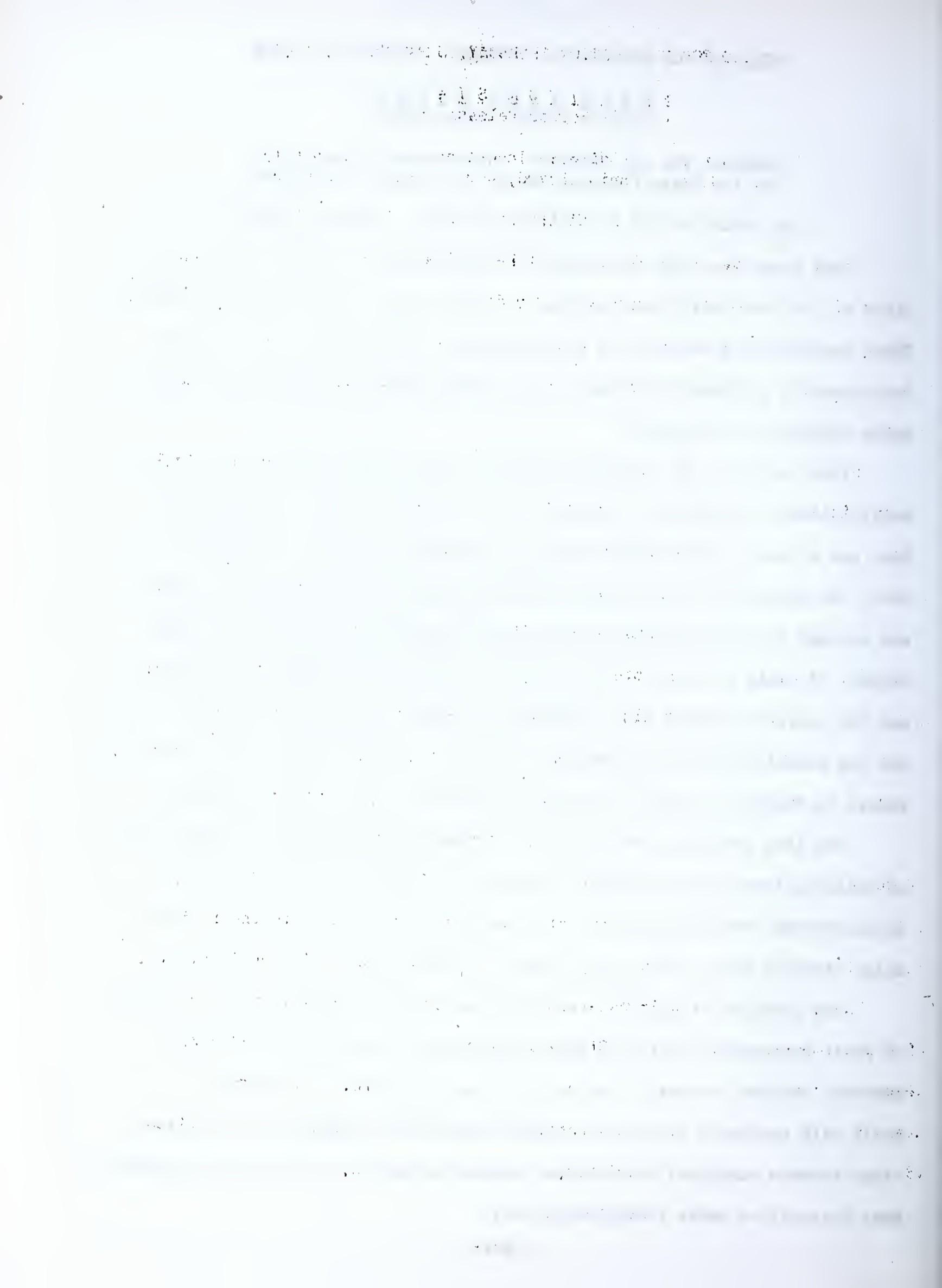
THE POWERS OF OUR COMMUNITIES FOR THEIR SELF-IMPROVEMENT

What power have the communities of Pennsylvania to improve their conditions of life and their opportunities for development of business and industry? These questions are answered in a new booklet, "Local Powers for Community Development", published this week by the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce.

This pamphlet, the fourth in a series on the powers conferred on civil subdivisions of the State to control their own development, summarizes the laws now on our statute books authorizing planning, zoning, subdivision control, the creation of parks and recreation facilities, and many other powers now enjoyed by the governments of our cities, boroughs, counties, and townships. It deals among many other specific forms of development with airports and the power for zoning their surrounding areas, the creation of public parks and the administration of recreation, community forests, shade tree commissions, powers to regulate parking, to control signboards, and to abate nuisances.

The laws governing the creation of streets and highways, the regulation of building lines, and the means to assure an unobstructed view of highway intersections are all digested in this manual with references to the particular statutes which concern the powers of each class of civil subdivision.

The question of public water supply and sewage disposal is now a matter of great importance in view of State-wide conservation and anti-pollution measures adopted by acts of the recent State Legislature. These are dealt with concisely in this new handbook which also emphasizes the distinctions between municipal authorities, housing authorities, and urban redevelopment authorities under Pennsylvania law.



In many agricultural counties a matter of primary concern is the problem of soil conservation. A summary of the County Soil Conservation Districts law with direct reference to the statute will do much to make it clear that Pennsylvania's present soil conservation activities are wholly under local control. This law permits the County Commissioners to assist the efforts of local farmers to solve soil erosion problems through a locally directed District working under the guidance of the State Soil Conservation Commission in cooperation with the Pennsylvania State College School of Agriculture.

This little booklet should do much to improve the acquaintance of all public-minded citizens with the powers now in the hands of local governments for the improvement of Pennsylvania's present facilities and for the security of its future.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LIBRARY
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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1948

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #609)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

AN ALL-TIME HIGH IN PENNSYLVANIA INCOME

Estimates of the National income, released by the United States Bureau of Domestic and Foreign Commerce, reveal that in 1947 the income of Pennsylvania citizens had reached an all-time high of \$14,426,000,000.

The State has very considerably improved its relative position in the National income picture, the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce points out. Its increase of 13 percent in total income over 1946 was greater than that of the United States as a whole, and compares with an increase of 10 percent in New York, 8 percent in New Jersey, 12 percent in Ohio, and 6 percent in California. Among the states of New England and the Middle Eastern group only Connecticut and West Virginia registered a larger percentage increase than the Commonwealth.

In the field of manufacturing, Pennsylvania's percentage rise in wages and salaries between 1946 and 1947 was the highest among the twelve New England and Middle Eastern states, and was exceeded in the Nation only in four states of minor industrial importance - Arizona, Alabama, Utah and Nevada. The Keystone State's increase of 26 percent in income from manufacturing compares with a National rise of 17 percent, an increase of 12 percent in the New England states, and of 15 percent in the Middle Eastern states and the District of Columbia.

Partly because of the fact that its rural families are somewhat larger than those of neighboring states, Pennsylvania's per capita income has not been so high as in many of the leading industrial states, though always above the National average. Recent economic changes have, however, brought about a marked improvement in the trend of the State's per capita income which is now estimated at \$1,372, a rise of 10 percent since 1946, and of 118 percent since 1940. Of states to the East or North of us, only two - Maine and Vermont - have recorded so large a per capita gain over the past seven years.

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #609)
610

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

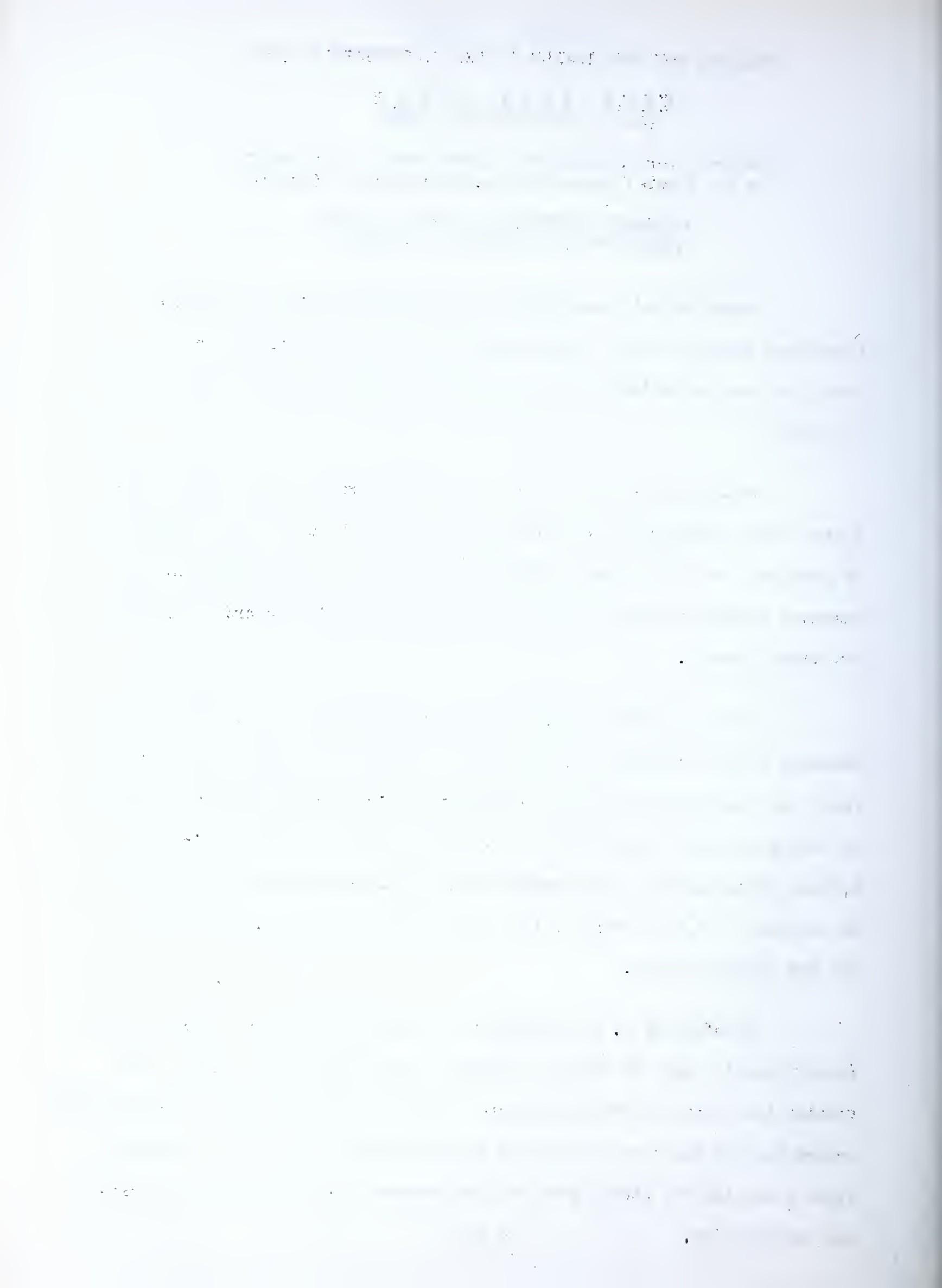
INCREASED ELECTRICAL OUTPUT CONFIRMS
PENNSYLVANIA'S INDUSTRIAL PROGRAM

Pennsylvania's production of 2,270,824,000 kilowatt-hours of electrical energy in May of this year emphasizes the sustained pace which has been maintained in the business and industrial activities of the State.

While this output of electrical energy was exceeded during last winter when power demands were exceptionally high because of the long hours of darkness, the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce points out that it establishes a new peacetime record for spring and summer months.

How much better Pennsylvania is maintaining its activities as measured by the consumption of electrical current may be gathered from the fact, that the actual increase in Pennsylvania's electrical output over May of last year, more than 197,000,000 kilowatt-hours, was largest in the Nation. This increase represented a gain of 9.5 per cent as compared with an increase of 5.7 per cent in the state of New York and 4.1 per cent in the New England states.

Reinforcing U. S. Department of Commerce estimates, showing that Pennsylvania's gain in income is greater than the National average and greater than that of other Northeastern states, the Federal Power Commission's record presents decisive evidence as to the industrial vitality of the Keystone State and the steady march of its progress since the period of post-war reconversion.



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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1948

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #611)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

INSURANCE FOR OUR FUTURE

Pennsylvania's success in developing the finest system of highways in our Nation and in supplying ever more favorable conditions for good living and progressive industry is high-lighted by the record of State and local public construction published by the Federal Works Agency in August of this year.

During the past year Pennsylvania has led the Nation in the number of State and local public construction projects undertaken, the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce points out. The Commonwealth, from January through May, 1948, awarded \$70,801,000 for highway construction, as compared with \$48,095,000 in Texas, the second highest state, \$32,922,000 in California, and \$23,717,000 in New York.

In the same five months in 1947 the State had also led the Nation with a total of \$38,400,000 awarded in contracts for highway improvement.

In June, 1948, Pennsylvania awarded 236 new contracts for highway construction, the largest number awarded in the Nation. These contracts represented a total expenditure exceeding that by any other state government for highway improvement.

In May, 1948, the last month for which complete data are available, in addition to Pennsylvania's leadership in public construction by the State Government, it was third in the Nation in the record of public construction by county governments.

The development of our highways, the improvement of our educational and hospital facilities, and the large program of public improvement in our river basins, forest areas, and State parks assures the people of the Commonwealth that whatever economic storms may be faced by our Nation in future years Pennsylvania's high place among the great industrial and residential states will be maintained for these improvements of today will create the opportunities of tomorrow.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1948

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #612)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

"PENNSYLVANIA WEEK" - 1948

"Pennsylvania Week" has become a State tradition. Originated by the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce three years ago, this annual recognition of the industrial power of the Keystone State has become a part of the life of every Pennsylvania community.

For our citizens it is not merely a time for self-florification, but rather a time for considering the things which could be done in every locality of the Commonwealth to improve conditions which need improvement, and to emphasize the fact that our progress in the very uncertain World we face depends on our efforts to make a better Pennsylvania for ourselves and our children.

"Pennsylvania Week" in 1948 celebrates a year of the greatest peacetime achievement in the history of the Commonwealth, the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce points out. The record of our industry, our commerce, and our programs of public improvement are deeply heartening in a year which sees the affairs of the World in such a sorry state.

Pennsylvania's electrical output in the first half of 1948 is the largest in our peacetime history.

Pennsylvania's income last year reached the all-time high of nearly $14\frac{1}{2}$ billion dollars. In a year when most of the Eastern states and practically all in the far West are declining in their percentage of the National income, Pennsylvania increased its share, reversing a trend which had prevailed over a period of nearly twenty years.

Pennsylvania's percentage rise in wages and salaries in manufacturing was the highest of any important industrial state in the Nation.

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Pennsylvania's population, according to the United States Census, passed the 10,500,000 marks.

Pennsylvania's farm income for last year was \$781,000,000.

Pennsylvania was one of the only two Northeastern states showing a gain in manufacturing employment in March, 1948 as compared with March of one year ago.

In 1947 the farms, the factories, and the forests of our State shipped 249,000,000 tons of carload freight - one-sixth of all freight shipped in the entire Nation, and more than 80,000,000 tons greater than that of the second largest shipper among the states.

These records are only a few among the many which Pennsylvanians can bring to mind in "Pennsylvania Week" as evidence of the industrial power and the tremendous capacity of their State in a peacetime year.

Perhaps more important than all these records of material success is the progress being made to reclaim the water of our State, so heavily burdened with industrial and human waste, to restore our great acreage of forest land to high production, and to rejuvenate the soil of one of the oldest of America's communities. It is by these efforts, joined to the extensive program of State highway construction now underway that the future of Pennsylvania is being created. Those farsighted projects of reclamation are proving to the World that the State which is the greatest American producer of steel and coal, cement, glass, and many of the vital raw materials of industry can be also a State of luxurious forests, of profitable farms, and of clear, sparkling rivers. The Pennsylvania program of today is geared to provide not only the greatest opportunities for commerce and industry, but also the greatest possible opportunities for comfortable human living on the American plan.

Pennsylvania State Library
RELEASER FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1948

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #613)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

PENNSYLVANIA'S TRADITIONS

Pennsylvania was the only one of the American Colonies founded by a man of genius. This fact has had far-reaching consequences for our Nation, and perhaps for the World, the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce reminds us.

Because of its geographic location in that long, flat arch of Eastern Colonies which formed the first government of the United States, Pennsylvania stood at the crossroads of our early Nation, as it still is for the industrial East. As a result, it became the spot at which all representatives of our Colonies met - first, to declare their independence, and afterwards, to write the Constitution of the United States.

The influence of its plain people and their high ideals upon the early policies of our Nation was enormous, all the more, since it was through Philadelphia and Pittsburgh that the great stream of Western migration poured on its way down the Ohio, and still later, in the great Western migration of 1849.

As the National Resources Planning Board has said, "Pennsylvania has contributed more of its native stock to the settlement of other states than has any other part of our Nation". The fact that Pennsylvania's ideals were so powerful an influence in the formation of our National government and that Pennsylvanians have borne those same ideals to every part of the Nation have made William Penn's place in American history one of extreme importance. His principles of racial and religious tolerance, of peaceful industry, of dealing generously with minority groups, of attempting the solution of international problems by peaceful means, have become inherent in the nature of Americanism.

It will be noticed, as one surveys our history, that in those parts of

the first time in Mexico. This was the beginning of the work of the church in Mexico.

In 1821, the Mexican War of Independence was won, and the country became independent from Spain. In 1824, the first constitution of Mexico was adopted, which guaranteed freedom of religion. This opened up opportunities for the church to grow and spread its message.

In 1830, the first church building was constructed in Mexico City. This was followed by the construction of many more churches throughout the country, including in Guadalajara, Monterrey, and Puebla.

In 1857, the church established its first seminary in Mexico City. This provided training for young men who wanted to become ministers. In 1863, the church established its first college in Mexico City.

In 1881, the church established its first printing press in Mexico City. This allowed the church to publish its own literature and spread its message through printed materials.

In 1895, the church established its first theological seminary in Mexico City. This provided advanced training for young men who wanted to become ministers.

In 1910, the Mexican Revolution began. This had a significant impact on the church, as many church buildings were destroyed or damaged during the conflict. However, the church continued to grow and spread its message.

In 1920, the church established its first theological seminary in Guadalajara. This provided advanced training for young men who wanted to become ministers.

In 1930, the church established its first theological seminary in Monterrey. This provided advanced training for young men who wanted to become ministers.

In 1940, the church established its first theological seminary in Puebla. This provided advanced training for young men who wanted to become ministers.

In 1950, the church established its first theological seminary in Tijuana. This provided advanced training for young men who wanted to become ministers.

In 1960, the church established its first theological seminary in Chihuahua. This provided advanced training for young men who wanted to become ministers.

In 1970, the church established its first theological seminary in Durango. This provided advanced training for young men who wanted to become ministers.

In 1980, the church established its first theological seminary in Coahuila. This provided advanced training for young men who wanted to become ministers.

In 1990, the church established its first theological seminary in Jalisco. This provided advanced training for young men who wanted to become ministers.

In 2000, the church established its first theological seminary in Quintana Roo. This provided advanced training for young men who wanted to become ministers.

In 2010, the church established its first theological seminary in San Luis Potosí. This provided advanced training for young men who wanted to become ministers.

In 2020, the church established its first theological seminary in Nayarit. This provided advanced training for young men who wanted to become ministers.

The church has continued to grow and spread its message throughout Mexico, with over 1000 congregations and over 100,000 members. The church has also established several missions and outreach programs to help those in need.

our Nation where the Pennsylvania influence was strongest the principles of religious and racial tolerance early took hold and have since been adhered to with peculiar fidelity.

The genius of Penn was in one sense the most remarkable gift that Europe ever bestowed on America. In 1693, one year after the Salem witchcraft trials in New England, Penn's "Essay Toward the Present and Future Peace of Europe" proposed a thoroughly workable system of World government intended to eliminate the necessity of war from the history of mankind. Penn's proposal offered none of the complex difficulties which have so confused the deliberations of the United Nations. Each country in the World was to be represented on the basis of its national wealth. All discussion was to be public. All voting was to be secret. The voice of three-fourths of all delegates was a majority to represent the judgment of the World on all matters in dispute.

A little later Penn proposed his "Brief and Plain Plan for the Union of the Colonies", a system of representation, closely resembling that afterwards adopted by the Continental Congress. And, in 1701 he issued for the guidance of his government in Pennsylvania a Charter of Privileges establishing religious and personal freedom as a primary obligation of the State. That document, which has been called the foundation of our constitutional free government contained, as the historian, Edward Cheney, stated, "Many of the most important features of all workable, written constitutions".

Those were not the sole achievements of Penn, but they are achievements which have profoundly affected the history of this Nation and the ideals of the World. In the field of conservation and of industrial development his ideas were also more farsighted than those of any man of his time.

Today, 250 years after the publication of many of these works of political and practical genius, the World realizes that had Penn's advice been followed, the great crises of our time might have been avoided and the World have enjoyed two and a half centuries of continuous peace and prosperity.

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #614)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

ANOTHER INCREASE IN PENNSYLVANIA'S POPULATION

According to a new estimate by the Bureau of the Census Pennsylvania has increased its population by 789,000 since April 1, 1940. The total population, excluding Armed Forces overseas, as of July 1, 1948, is now estimated at 10,689,000 - an increase of 8 percent in the past eight years.

How great a change this means in the population picture is shown by the fact that in the ten years between 1930 and 1940 the State's growth was only 268,830 - an increase of 2.8 percent. The remarkable increase since 1940 has many consequences for the people of the State, the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce points out.

Since Pennsylvania's growth is largely due to the high birth rate prevailing over the past six years, the increased need for school facilities occasioned by the much larger number of children now approaching school age may make necessary very shortly an increase in the number of teachers in elementary grades. If there is no important outward migration during the next few years, there will eventually result a need for increased accommodations in our high schools and finally in our colleges.

Outward migration does not appear to be likely to change Pennsylvania's population picture, or the problems presented by the need of facilities for nearly 10,700,000 people in a State which had only 9,900,000 people in 1940. Many states in the middle West and on the Pacific Coast have recorded a phenomenal growth in the past eight years. It is probable that these states are very close to their present ability to absorb any further increases of population, and that Pennsylvanians reaching maturity



during the next decade will find the opportunities in their own State to be equal to, or superior to, those in any other part of our Nation.

Pennsylvania is particularly fortunate in that its growth, which is now percentagewise greater than that of the State of New York, has been gradual and well controlled and is permitting the opportunity and the time for readjustment. That this is true is indicated by the fact that the State's percentage of the total United States wages and salaries in manufacturing has now turned upward more sharply than that of any other large industrial state, and stands at 10 percent of the National total. By way of contrast, it may be pointed out that California, the third largest state, with a population of over 10,000,000 and a gain of more than 3,100,000 in the past eight years, had last year an industrial payroll of only \$2,423,000,000, as compared with \$4,219,000,000 for Pennsylvania.

There are today few spots anywhere on this Earth where a young man or woman from our Commonwealth is more likely to find so sound an opportunity in agriculture, business, industry, or professional life as exists somewhere close to his own door in the great cities, the small towns, or the fertile countryside of Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania State Library
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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1948

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #615)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

THE BEAUTY ALONG OUR HIGHWAYS

In Pennsylvania October is one of the loveliest months of the year. Anywhere along the hundred thousand miles of our highways, often even in the hearts of our great cities, the change in color of the autumn leaves gives a new aspect to scenes that are familiar and dear to us who spend our lives in a State blessed with such a great variety of forest trees.

As the first touches of autumn pass over the highlands of our State toward the end of September great contrasts are apparent in a journey of only a dozen miles. While the green of summer still lingers in our valleys, the sugar maples of the uplands are already taking on the orange and crimson of their final salute to the dying year. In our Northern counties, where frost strikes earliest, the woods are a blaze of color while our Southern borders are still displaying the green of mid-summer with no sign of any change except the withering of the golden rod and asters that fringe our highways - a mere hint of the approaching cold.

In Pennsylvania's more than 15,000,000 acres of forests can be found almost every variety of eastern native tree and the individuality of their changes through the month of October marks them out to every discerning eye. The bright yellows of the tulip poplar, the muddy orange of the sycamore, the pale, other-worldly flush of the silver maple, the Indian red and bright carmine of the oaks against the dark, unchanging green of our hemlocks and pines make the Pennsylvania autumn landscape a thing to live in one's memory throughout the year.

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #616)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

AMERICA'S RULING CLASS

The experience of history has proved that the greatest danger which can threaten any democratic government is never from the outside, but always from within. That danger is the indifference of the people of a nation to the issues of a general election.

Battleships, airplanes, and atom bombs can protect us from invasion if we have enough of them, but nothing can protect us from the invasion of our rights or the loss of our liberties by attacks within the frame of free government but the exercise of the privilege and responsibility of casting an intelligent vote.

According to an estimate of the United States Census 7,119,000 Pennsylvanians were of voting age on the first of July, 1948. This is two-thirds of the State's entire population.

What percentage of the two-thirds of our population, who are qualified to vote under the law, will turn out to the polls on the second of November to express their choice for President and representatives in Congress at a time when our Nation, and the World, faces one of the most critical situations in all human history?

If precedent is any guide, the percentage of our State's voters who will cast ballots is not likely to be much more than 60 percent, the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce points out.

In 1940, 64 percent of all Pennsylvania's eligible voters cast their ballots in the General Election; in 1944, a year of war, 59.1 percent. The percentage in the United States as a whole was considerably lower. Only 53.2 percent of all eligible voters went to the polling places in 1940; 56.4 percent, in 1944.

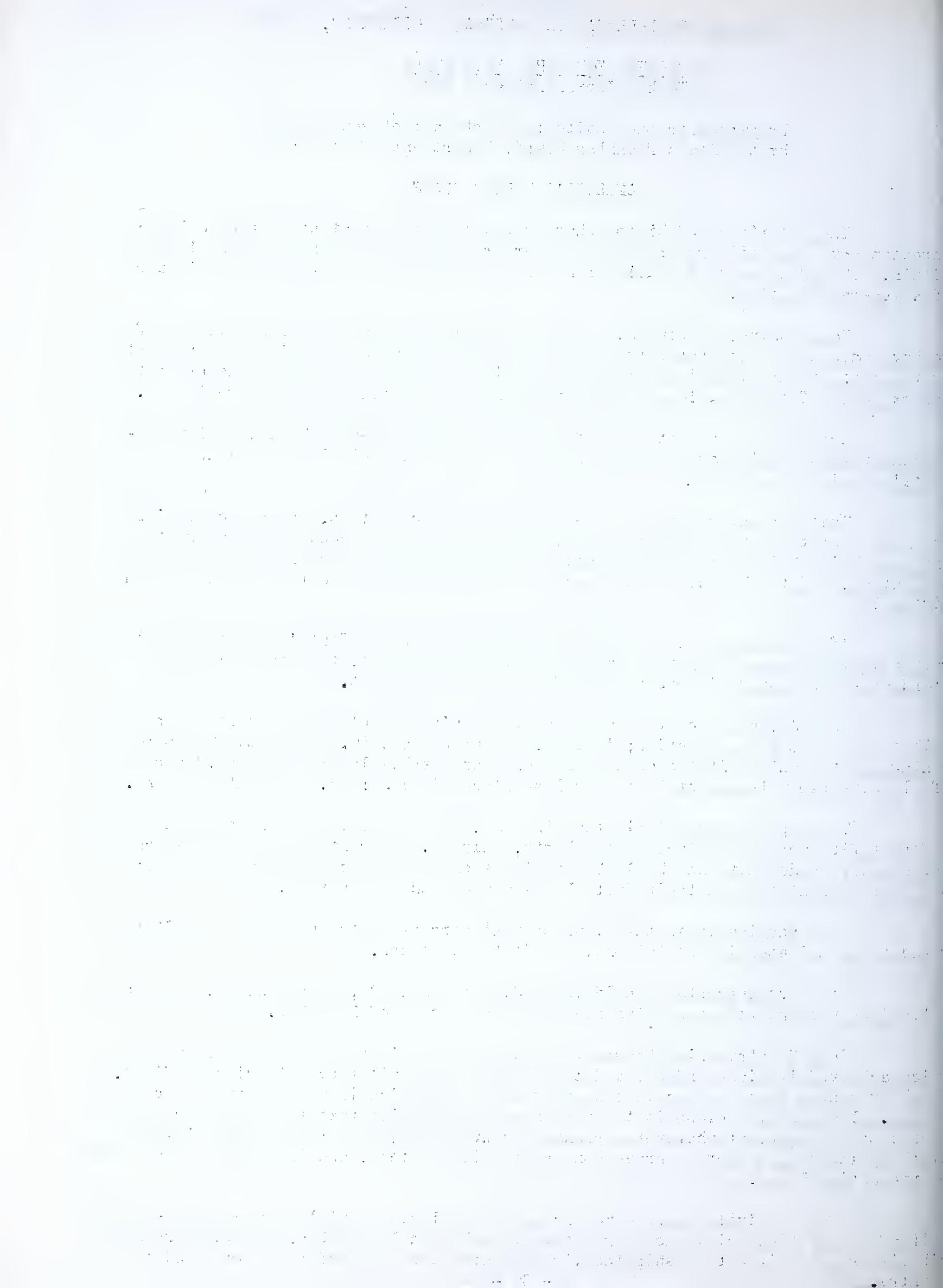
These percentages imply that in 1940, when a great war was spreading like a forest fire across the face of the Earth, only 31.7 percent of all Americans cast ballots to decide what man should be President of the United States and what men should represent them in their State Legislatures and in Congress.

In Pennsylvania in that year only 41 percent of the people of the State voted for candidates in the National and State elections.

If these percentages hold in 1948, between 4,200,000 and 4,400,000 Pennsylvanians will go to the polling places on the second of November.

In a Country which boasts the equality of all men before the law and which achieved its independence and the right of the ballot by painful sacrifices, it is evident that we have developed a ruling class which is a minority of our people. That ruling class is the men and women who will take the trouble on the second of November, at whatever personal inconvenience, to express their opinions at the polls on a matter of grave concern to all Americans, and indeed to the people of the entire World.

If the privileges of democracy are ever lost, it will be because nearly half of all American citizens eligible to vote have held the benefits and responsibilities of their citizenship too lightly for the welfare of themselves and their Country.



RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY NOVEMBER 4, 1948

DOCUMENTS SECTION

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #617)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

MORE PROOF OF INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

Proofs of the remarkable gains made by Pennsylvania since the close of the Second World War are being received by the State Department of Commerce from many sources.

The State's increase of population of more than 780,000 since 1940, during a period when twenty-eight of our American states lost population, the increase in our income in 1947 of 13 percent, a greater gain than that of New York, New Jersey, or Ohio, and more than twice that of California, the fact that our percentage of the National income rose last year while that of New England and New York, and practically all of the far West declined, are reinforced by evidences that in the current year we are maintaining the same outstanding leadership in our business and industrial growth.

There is no better indication of the progress of a State's business than the production of electric power, for that is the one index which includes all the effects of commercial expansion and consumer prosperity.

The latest report of the Federal Power Commission, issued September 28th, reveals that Pennsylvania's 1947 gains are continuing at an unbroken pace through 1948. The State's production of electric energy in August of this year - 2,301,000,000 kilowatt-hours - represents the greatest actual increase over August, 1947 of any one of our forty-eight states.

The steady growth in electric power production, marked by the record of 1948, provides convincing evidence that Pennsylvania's increase in its percentage of the National income and its rise of 26 percent in manufacturing payrolls in 1947 represent a progress that is being maintained during the current year.

Pennsylvania State Library
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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY NOVEMBER 11, 1948

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #618)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

PENNSYLVANIA MAKES A NEW RECORD IN GOVERNMENT ECONOMY

Between April, 1947 and April, 1948, according to the report on "State Employment" issued by the United States Bureau of the Census, Pennsylvania was one of the few states in our Nation carrying on and expanding the work of its Government with a reduction in the number of State employes.

During a year when the total number of employes in all state governments increased 7.7 percent, State employment in Pennsylvania decline by 3 percent, the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce points out.

The only other states recording a decline in their government employment are Connecticut, Nevada, Delaware and Florida - the latter two having decreased their employment by only one-tenth of one percent. In some states, such as California, Louisiana, and Wyoming, the increase was more than 15 percent.

These figures refer to total State employes, including temporary ones.

During that same period the number of permanent full-time employes of all state governments in the Nation increased 8.3 percent, while Pennsylvania had a decline of more than 10 percent in the number of permanent State workers - the second largest decline in the Nation, being exceeded only in the state of Nevada.

It is notable that only seven of the forty-eight states succeeded in attending to the affairs of their government without an increase in permanent state employment, and that none of those who accomplished this feat in a year of inflation and expanded activities was a large industrial state, and only two other than Pennsylvania were in the Eastern part of our Nation.

Perhaps more striking than these evidences of governmental efficiency and economy is the fact that Pennsylvania's monthly governmental payroll, between April, 1947 and April, 1948, increased only 5.7 percent against an increase of 21.7 percent in the Nation as a whole. Of the forty-two states reporting their financial data to the Federal Government, only one - the state of Maine - had a lower increase in its monthly payrolls than the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The monthly cost to our citizens for the services of all their State employes, including the Legislative and Judicial Branches, the State Police, the public health services, the hospitals, the public welfare agencies, the employment service, and many other governmental functions, is less than one dollar per capita - more than 20 percent lower than the National average.

Pennsylvania State Library
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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY NOVEMBER 18, 1948

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #619)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

PENNSYLVANIA'S PORTS VITAL TO ITS PROGRAM

One of the greatest advantages of Pennsylvania's geographic location is the fact that it is the only state with outlets from its own ports to the Atlantic, the Gulf of Mexico, and the St. Lawrence.

The port of Erie connects the State by water with Canada, the Great Lakes, and the St. Lawrence. The port of Pittsburgh provides access to the Mississippi River Basin and the Caribbean Sea. The ports of Philadelphia and Chester are our State's outlets to the Atlantic.

The Summary of Foreign Commerce issued by the Foreign Trade Division of the Bureau of the Census reports that for the first six months of 1948 the exports and imports of the Philadelphia port district totaled \$436,289,342, second only to New York on the Atlantic Coast, and exceeding the third Atlantic port by more than \$150,000,000. The imports of Philadelphia in 1948, totaling \$252,662,000, were second in the United States.

The list of monthly sailings from the Philadelphia docks includes departures for almost every important port of entry in the World. Intercoastal sailings connect the city with Florida, Texas, and the Pacific Coast.

The total tonnage handled by the Philadelphia port district, as computed by the United States Army Engineers, for the year 1946 was 50,906,086 - its greatest record during any year of either war or peace. This total represented the largest actual gain in tonnage made by any American port during the first year of peace.

Because of its location at one of America's leading manufacturing centers, and its peculiar advantages for railway shipment into the interior of our State and Nation, it seems evident that Pennsylvania's largest seaport has entered upon a new cycle of growth. Improvements now being undertaken in the dredging of the Delaware and the lower Schuylkill by the United States Army will greatly aid this development. So, too, will the State's stream clearance program which is actively underway.

Much of the State's future progress depends on the full use of the great natural advantages provided to our business and industry by these outlets to the channels of World trade, the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce points out.

THE PRACTICAL APPROACH

TO THE STUDY OF
HUMAN BEHAVIOR

BY ROBERT M. GOLDBECK, PH.D.
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES

WITH A FOREWORD BY JAMES R. HILLMAN

THE PRACTICAL APPROACH TO THE STUDY OF HUMAN BEHAVIOR
is a new and exciting way to understand people. It is based on the premise that people are not just objects to be studied, but rather active agents who can be influenced by their environment.

The book begins by introducing the reader to the basic concepts of the practical approach, such as the importance of context, the role of the observer, and the need for a holistic perspective. It then moves on to discuss specific applications of the approach, including its use in organizational behavior, social psychology, and cognitive science.

The author also provides a critical analysis of the limitations of traditional approaches to the study of human behavior, and argues that the practical approach offers a more effective and meaningful way to understand people. He concludes by emphasizing the importance of applying the principles of the practical approach to real-world problems, such as improving organizational performance and enhancing individual well-being.

The Practical Approach to the Study of Human Behavior is an excellent resource for anyone interested in the field of psychology or related disciplines. It is particularly suitable for students and professionals who want to gain a deeper understanding of the complex dynamics of human behavior.

ROBERT M. GOLDBECK is a professor of psychology at the University of California, Los Angeles. He has conducted research on a variety of topics, including organizational behavior, social psychology, and cognitive science. He is the author of numerous articles and books, and has presented his work at numerous conferences around the world.

The Practical Approach to the Study of Human Behavior is a valuable addition to the field of psychology. It provides a fresh perspective on the study of human behavior, and offers a promising new way to understand people. The author's clear writing style and practical examples make the book accessible to a wide range of readers. I highly recommend it to anyone interested in the field of psychology or related disciplines.

JAMES R. HILLMAN is a professor of psychology at the University of California, Los Angeles. He has conducted research on a variety of topics, including organizational behavior, social psychology, and cognitive science. He is the author of numerous articles and books, and has presented his work at numerous conferences around the world.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY NOVEMBER 25, 1948

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #620)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

THANKSGIVING, 1621 and 1948

The First American Thanksgiving was observed by less than one hundred men, women and children who were facing a bleak New England winter, their second in America. They were living unprotected between three thousand miles of wilderness and three thousand miles of sea. Within eleven months nearly one-half of their original number had died of hardship and over-exertion. Yet they were rendering thanks for their first harvest, which seemed to them the most bountiful gift that nature had ever bestowed on men, although their condition, measured by the standards of the Twentieth Century, was one of unimaginable destitution. They had arrived on the shores of Massachusetts with the meager equipment of a few tools and a few bags of seed most of which was unsuited to the New England soil and climate.

They were facing the unknown dangers of Indian warfare, and it was not two weeks after their first feast of Thanksgiving that the threat of Indian hostilities drove them to make hasty preparations for defense.

In this autumn of poverty and insecurity they were rich in courage, in resolution and in gratitude. "With no other defenses than the log cabins built by their own hands, little provision but the fruits of the wilderness and a few hundred bushels of Indian corn, the first yield of this new soil, their thankfulness for what had already been achieved was so great that John Smith reported of them "should they write of all the plenties they had found they think they should not be believed".

Today, after a year of unequalled peacetime prosperity, our internal difficulties and our international problems loom very large in our thoughts, but it is necessary only to recall the example of that small group of Pilgrims to perceive the resources we have now to rely upon. It is only by the example of those pioneers who "with so small means did so much" that we too with all our vast resources shall be able with confidence to face every uncertainty and every storm.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY DECEMBER 2, 1948

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #621)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

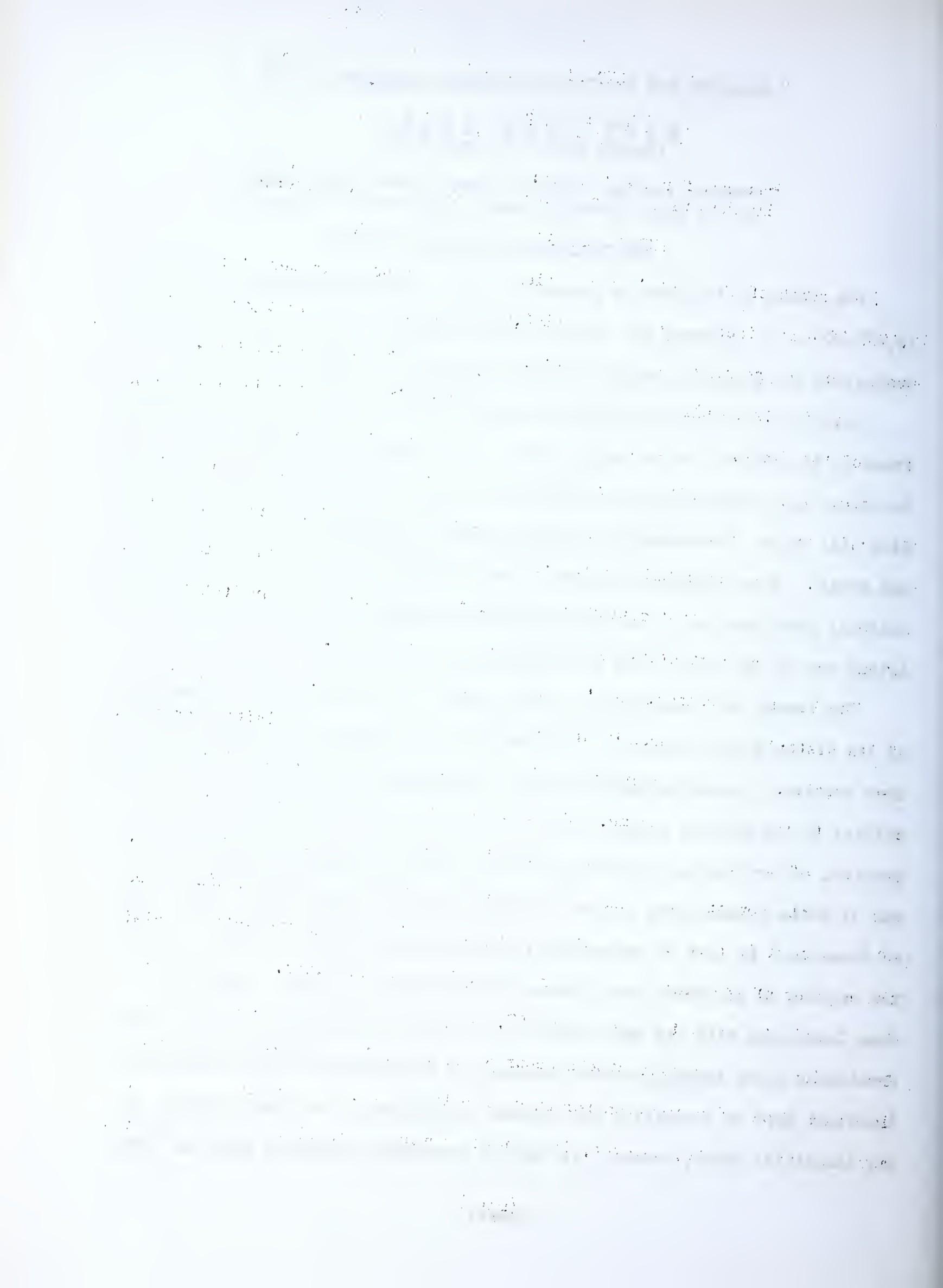
THE CHALLENGE OF OUR NEW LEISURE

The growth of the State's population to a census-estimated total of 10,676,000 - an increase of nearly 800,000 over the past eight years - has emphasized the pressing need for greater attention to public recreation.

Most of this population increase has occurred in the industrial and urban areas of the State. As the large number of children born in recent years grow to school age, opportunities for safe and healthful outdoor and indoor activities will be an increasingly important factor in maintaining public health and morale. Such opportunities for those of all ages are essential to our industrial peace and to that satisfaction in life which has made our State's population one of the most stable and contented in the Nation.

The beauty of Pennsylvania's great areas of wild land, and the importance of its historic sites annually draw hundreds of thousands of visitors from all over America. Tourist expenditures in Pennsylvania add hundreds of millions of dollars to the State's income, but it is not enough to rely on the natural beauties of our State, or on the facilities provided by our 18 State Parks, our 31 State Forest Parks and our 45 State-operated Picnic Areas, since many of those most in need of recreational opportunities rarely are able to visit the regions of the State where these facilities are provided. The State's Game Commission with its more than 857,000 acres of Game Lands, and the Fish Commission which annually stocks hundreds of Pennsylvania streams, provide an important type of recreation for outdoor enthusiasts. The great problem in any industrial State, however, is that of providing facilities close at hand

(more)



for millions of our people who have little outlet for their surplus energies but forms of commercialized amusement.

Our record to date is inadequate, but encouraging. 371 Pennsylvania communities are operating recreation programs with the help of the State Extension Education Act, which provides reimbursement through the school system for instructors engaged in organizing leisure-time activities. 36 Pennsylvania communities are operating recreation programs under their own recreation boards or commissions. 62 Pennsylvania industries are maintaining a program of organized recreation to promote the morale and health of their workers. 2 Pennsylvania counties are now operating recreation services for their civil divisions. Our larger cities have generally accepted their responsibility and have been well repaid through the decline in juvenile delinquency which has followed the establishment of well-organized programs in congested neighborhoods.

These programs, though they form an impressive total, have no more than begun to attack the problem of providing all our urban and rural adults and children with guidance and opportunity for the profitable use of their leisure time. Data compiled by the Recreation Consultant of the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce show that 22 Pennsylvania counties are without any type of State or county recreation area. These comprise counties which contain more than 2,300,000 people. 4 Pennsylvania counties have no type of community recreation program within their borders. Though there are more than 60 industries maintaining recreation services, it must be remembered that the State has today hundreds of industrial establishments which employ enough people to provide population for a good sized town.

Social changes during the past generation have added greatly to the leisure time of almost all of our people, but little attempt has been made until very recent years by either our localities or our industries to accept the challenge of our new leisure. An adequate public recreation program provides a means of strengthening community or company loyalty and for maintaining the social health on which the fate of a democracy must always depend.

Pennsylvania State Library
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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1948

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #622)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

THE SOURCE OF AUTHORITY IN OUR GOVERNMENT

All governmental authority in our Nation is derived from the states. This fact makes it difficult for many foreign visitors, and even for some Americans, to understand clearly the nature of government in our Republic.

Texas is widely known as the only state in our Nation which was once an independent country, but in the period following the signing of the Declaration of Independence each one of the thirteen Colonies was an independent nation operating under its own laws and recognizing no outside authority. When the Articles of Confederation were adopted the resulting union of the states was no more than a league of nations united for common defense.

In the Constitution of the United States, adopted in 1789, the thirteen states finally recognized the necessity of granting to a federal government powers necessary for their financial as well as their military security, and necessary also to make it possible for them to exist together as a united people. Those powers were conceded by the States, but the Constitution did not become valid until its ratification by nine of the thirteen founders of the Union.

The stability of the American Government through a period of 160 years has been largely due to the fact that the growth of centralized power has always been checked by the unquestioned authority of the states to regulate their internal affairs.

All local government in our Nation is also the creation of the states, and the power of our counties, cities, boroughs, and townships to regulate their affairs rests solely on the authority granted them by state governments.

REVIEW ARTICLE

of the polymerization reaction, the effect of the solvent, the effect of the catalyst, and the effect of the monomer.

Effect of the Initiator

The effect of the initiator on the polymerization reaction has been studied by many workers, and it has been found that the nature of the initiator is of great importance.

The most common initiators used in the polymerization of styrene are benzoyl peroxide, aluminum chloride, and iron(III) chloride.

Benzoyl peroxide is a strong initiator, and it is used in large amounts in the polymerization of styrene.

Aluminum chloride is a weak initiator, and it is used in small amounts in the polymerization of styrene.

Iron(III) chloride is a weak initiator, and it is used in small amounts in the polymerization of styrene.

The effect of the initiator on the polymerization reaction is not well understood, and more work is needed to elucidate the mechanism of the initiation process.

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The flow of power is thus down from the states to their civil divisions, and up from the states through ~~an~~ original grant of authority to the Federal Government in Washington.

In Pennsylvania various degrees of authority for local self-government has been granted to our 67 counties, our 49 cities, our single town, our 944 boroughs, our 61 first class townships, and our 1,515 townships of the second class. In addition to these subdivisions having general governmental authority are the State's 2,543 school districts which are separate units although their boundaries are usually the same as those of townships, boroughs, or cities. There also exist municipal authorities empowered to operate sewers, sewage treatment plants, water systems, and other public utilities, housing authorities and, under recent laws, urban redevelopment authorities and county soil conservation districts.

As a general rule powers granted to local governments are most inclusive in the cities and counties of large population, and in the boroughs, while the counties of smallest population and the second class townships, which are largely rural, are permitted the least authority. First class townships, which must have at least 300 persons per square mile, have broader powers of self-government than second class townships with their more scattered population.

Great disparity exists in the size and population of these units of local government. The most populous county, Philadelphia, has more than 2,000,000 inhabitants; the least populous, Forest County, approximately 5,300. Upper Darby, a first class township had, in 1940, 58,883 inhabitants; Barclay, a second class township, had 26. Our largest borough, Norristown, had 38,181 inhabitants at the time of the last Census; our smallest borough, Mount Gretna, had 42, while our smallest city had 6,935 residents.

The re-divisions and delegations of authority made to suit the traditions of the people of each state, provide a second reason why the American system of self-rule has survived every attack and every crisis during its entire history, the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce points out.

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #623)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

THE WEAPONS OF DEMOCRACY

Recent National trends toward the decentralization of industry have a special importance to a state like Pennsylvania. With the largest number of small cities in the Nation, our State has unusual opportunities to take advantage of the location of factories and branch plants in its smaller communities. On the other hand, our large cities must do everything in their power to slow down the outward movement of urban population which has occurred in nearly all parts of the Nation during the past ten years.

The most obvious and the soundest means of making our larger communities more attractive for residence and business, and thus maintaining their tax base and growth, is offered by the planning and zoning powers granted them by the State Government.

Our smaller communities, many of which have grown up without any conscious plan, can only hope to attract new industry and to provide a condition under which business can prosper and living yield full satisfaction only by protecting their property values through adequate zoning ordinances and directing their growth through well considered plans.

Every type of civil division in Pennsylvania, from counties to second class townships, has the authority to adopt zoning ordinances, and every type of community but second class townships may establish planning commissions to consider what types of development would yield the greatest satisfaction to their citizens.

A full exercise of these powers, as well as those powers granted under State law for subdivision control, for parks and recreation facilities, and for the control of streets and highways, will do much to insure the prosperity and well-being of all the people of our State.

Such local efforts supplemented by those now being made by the State Government for stream clearance, for soil conservation, and for the construction of the finest system of highways to be found in any part of America will be a renewed proof of the value of our Democracy in protecting our own interests and those of the generations to come.

A recent survey made by the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce shows that as of October 15th of this year more than 4,790,000 Pennsylvanians lived in communities which have established planning commissions, and that 4,909,000 lived in communities which have adopted zoning ordinances. In addition to these totals Allegheny County has a planning commission, and Beaver, Warren and Bradford, both planning and zoning on a county basis. Since these totals are based on the 1939 population, the number is today probably more than five million in either group. Many of these communities have, of course, both planning and zoning authorities active in their local government.

This is encouraging progress, but it must also be emphasized that the adoption of a zoning ordinance does not of itself confer any large benefits on a community unless that ordinance is wisely drawn in accordance with a plan for local development and is justly administered. It is also true that the mere fact that a community has established a planning commission is little protection to the future of its citizens unless the planning commission is actively aware of the community's needs and is engaged in a constant study of means which would best protect the future of its citizens.

Practical democracy involves more than lip service to American principles. If our form of government is to triumph in the cold war for its survival, that triumph cannot be accomplished with dollars, guns, planes, or atom bombs. Those necessary defenses cannot of themselves prove that our way of living is the best for men. The proof rests wholly with us and in what we do to make our form of self-government productive for the present and the future. The zoning and planning laws of our Commonwealth provide an important means to that end.

Pennsylvania State Library
DOCUMENTS SECTION

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1948

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #624)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

A MERRY CHRISTMAS TODAY AND TOMORROW

Christmas, 1948, finds Pennsylvania at the peak of its prosperity.

Never before have so many of our citizens been employed in any year of peace. Notable improvements are underway along our rivers and along our highways. The State's income has reached the highest point in all its history.

Our pride in these material achievements is, however, not the essence of that spirit of good will which makes this Season the most cherished of all the year. A far greater cause for rejoicing, as 1948 draws to its close, is the fact that here in America, by holding firm to our traditions of individual liberty, we have attained the happiest state of any people in this World. However cloudy the international skies and however grave the crises which have developed in both Asia and Eastern Germany, no doubt has arisen among us as to our loyalty to the principles which have made our Nation strong and free.

There have been many visitors from foreign lands in 1948, and they have all come asking for some gift from our vast resources, or some assurance of our friendship. They have all noticed, over and over again, the general prosperity of our people, the abundance of our food supply, the display of seemingly inexhaustible goods in the show windows along our streets and avenues.

Some have looked with envy on these symptoms of our present good fortune. A few, and those the more thoughtful, have recognized that the

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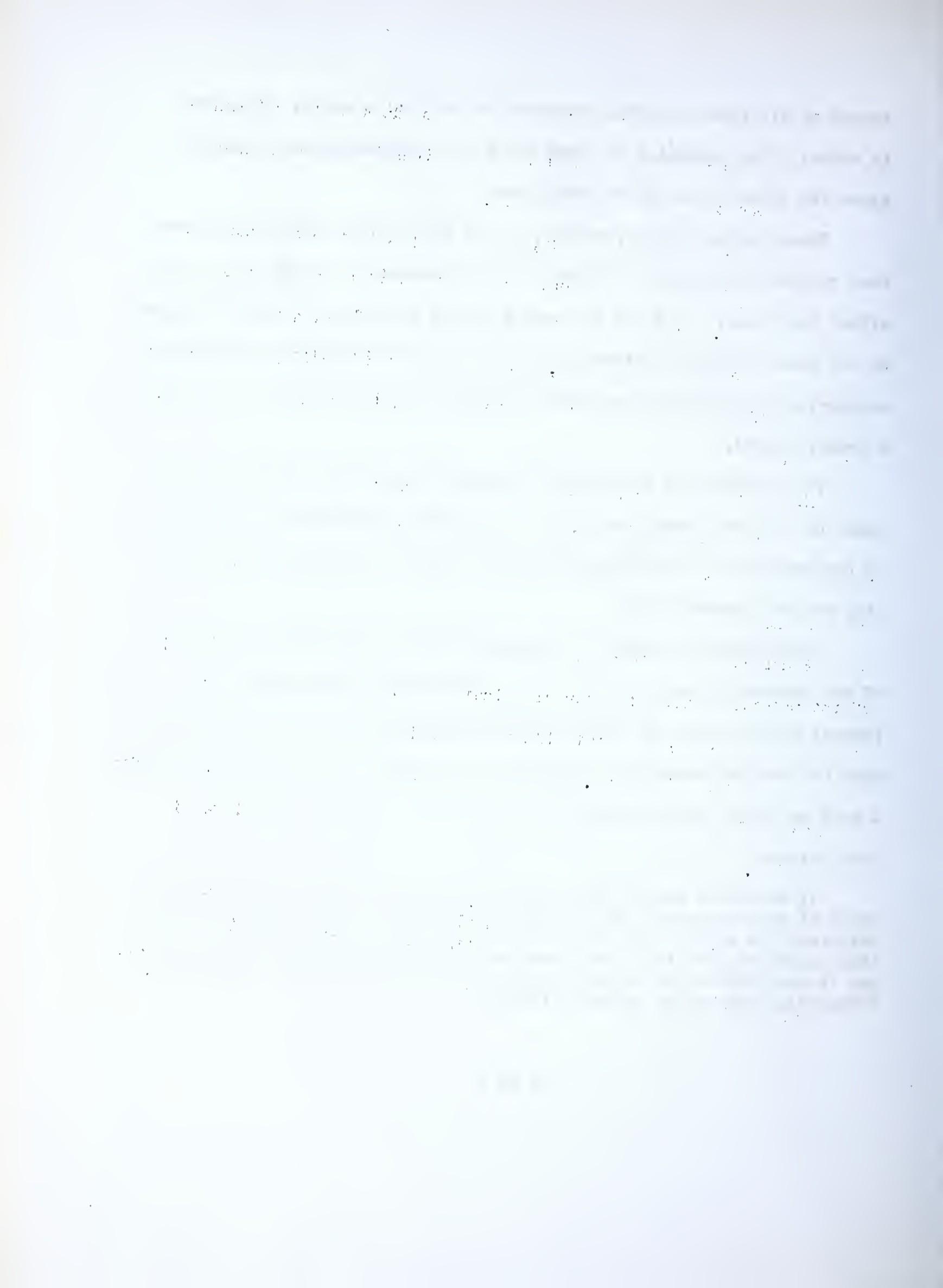
source of all these benefits which we now enjoy as a matter of course is actually the prodigies of labor which has been performed in America since the close of the Second World War.

These things we wear, or buy, or see displayed on every hand have been created here by our own people in the greatest peacetime productive effort ever made. This has not been achieved by direction from Washington or any other source of authority, but by a system of society in which the enterprise of individual men, their industry and their talents, can find a proper reward.

The abundance of our natural resources has made possible the high speed of our transformation from an all-out-war-production to one that is concentrated on the things of peace. Those resources are vast, but they are not inexhaustible.

Pennsylvania is today the Nation's most important source of many of the materials vital for our civilization and for maintaining our present way of life, the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce points out. The wise use of those resources is, therefore, a duty on all of us who value the progress which has been achieved in this Nation.

If we are to assure the children, who group around the Christmas trees of more than 2-1/2 million Pennsylvania homes this year, that their children also shall enjoy an equally bright opportunity, the wise use of those resources and their conservation by our industries, our government, and in our personal lives will be the soundest contribution we can individually make to the American future.



Pennsylvania State Library

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1948

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #625)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

FOR A HAPPY NEW YEAR - 1949

As the people of Pennsylvania move on into 1949 many questions are being asked as to whether the new year will prove as prosperous and fruitful for our Commonwealth as the year just ending.

These doubts will not diminish the ardor of our New Year's celebration, and there is no reason why they should.

With employment at the highest peak ever attained, and almost every section of our State enjoying a prosperity which would have seemed incredible ten years ago, it is hard for many people to believe that these good times can continue.

Unfortunately, this is a year when few economists are bold enough to venture any firm prophesy as to the outcome of events.

Government policy, the demands of foreign aid and military preparation, the possibility of the public's reaction to the high cost of living, all raise questions which no living man is sufficiently wise to answer.

One thing, however, can be said about Pennsylvania's prospects, the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce points out. Fundamentally, the economy of our State is sound. The great variety of our industries, the abundance of raw materials needed in both peace and war, the fact that in the past year our percentage of the National income rose when that of most of our neighboring states was declining, all strengthen our relative position.

Our population has grown at a healthy rate, but not at the abnormal rate of many of the states that border on the Pacific. The demand for our coal, iron, steel and cement is likely to continue to be heavy. The prosperity of our agriculture and the high state of cultivation of much of our soil is a solid background to all the activities of industry and commerce.

The programs of stream clearance and conservation undertaken during the present administration by the State government are providing an environment favorable to every type of economic development.

On the over-all picture of our National future, one thing certain can be said: the future of America, of Pennsylvania, of every community, as well as of all business and private affairs depends on each one of us putting more into the National wealth than we try to get out of it for our selfish advantage. Any class among us - labor, industry, agriculture or commerce, as well as government at every level - that attempts to withdraw from our National wealth more than it creates weakens the future of America.

Our hope is in the surplus we develop through the added effort which accumulates to provide the resources our Nation and our communities will need whenever periods of emergencies arise. Without that surplus put into the National wealth by each one of us, our Nation's security would rest solely on the energy of the past. A Happy New Year in 1949 has to be achieved by ourselves.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1949

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #626)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

CHILD HEALTH - THE FOUNDATION OF OUR FUTURE

The future of Pennsylvania depends upon the health and energy of the 1,800,000 children now attending its public and private schools.

Pennsylvania's School Health Program, operating under the supervision of the State Department of Health, is a full recognition of this truth, the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce points out.

Beginning in 1945 and including the first three months of this present school year, 2,368,000 complete medical and dental examinations or re-examinations have been given to pupils in Pennsylvania's schools. Nearly 68,000 teachers have had one or more such examinations, and 24,000 school employes.

During the last school term this service covered approximately 91 percent of the pupils in the State, including a slightly higher percent of the pupils in the outlying rural schools where the need for medical attention is frequently more urgent.

Fifteen hundred Pennsylvania physicians and a thousand dentists participated in the program.

These examinations are scientifically thorough, and are made, where possible, in the presence of the parents of the children.

When defects are reported, each case is followed up to determine what action has been taken to remedy any abnormal conditions found.

If parents consent, younger children are immunized against both diphtheria and lockjaw.

Today 80 percent of all the school children of the State are in districts which supply the services of school nurses. The schools of the State have also eagerly cooperated in the State's program, with courses and incentives designed to develop better health habits.

While the efforts of the present State Administration to improve the water of our streams, to stimulate industry, and to develop more effective programs for the conservation of our soil are providing a sound foundation for Pennsylvania's future growth, the energy for that growth must be provided by people. It is, therefore, highly probable that the State Health Program for school children will prove the most important conservation measure ever undertaken by the Government of our Commonwealth.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE PLANNING
DOCUMENT

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1949

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #627)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

PENNSYLVANIA - ITS OWN BEST CUSTOMER

The analysis of freight shipments for the fourth quarter of 1947, recently completed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, provides significant information as to Pennsylvania's most important customers among the states and, also, as to the source of the products which we import from other parts of the Nation.

More than a fourth of all the products of our farms shipped by rail in the last three months of 1947 were delivered to our neighboring state, Maryland. Pennsylvanians, themselves, received 23-1/2 percent of our rail shipments of farm products. New Jersey, New York, Vermont, and Virginia followed in that order. During the same three months we received by rail nearly five times as much farm produce as we shipped, New York being the largest source of supply, followed by California, Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, and Florida.

We imported four times as great a tonnage of animals and animal products as we shipped out of the State. More than one-fifth of all our imports of animal products came from Illinois - principally from the large packing houses of Chicago. Iowa, Indiana, Minnesota, and Missouri were the other dairy and cattle states from which we made important purchases. Pennsylvania producers shipped 28 percent of their animal products to points inside the Commonwealth, and approximately one-half as much to New Jersey and to Ohio. New York, Virginia, Massachusetts, and Tennessee were also important markets.

The most important buyers of Pennsylvania's coal were Pennsylvanians who received 43 percent of all the carload shipments of our mines. New York, however, was also a good customer, absorbing 18 percent of our coal, followed by Ohio, New Jersey, Maryland, and Massachusetts. Of all the coal shipped to

Pennsylvania points, 68 percent came from our own State, 15 percent from Ohio, and 9 percent from West Virginia. During those last three months of 1947, while there was a lively exchange of coal of various types between Ohio and Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania shipped to its neighboring state many thousand tons more than it received.

Our State's principal source of wood and wood products was Pennsylvania, itself. Virginia, Georgia, North Carolina, Oregon, and Washington, however, were heavy suppliers of wood or wood products. Our exports of forest products were relatively small - New York being our largest customer.

In the broad field of manufactures Pennsylvania was again its best customer, but also bought heavily from Ohio, New York, New Jersey, Maryland and, of course, from Michigan, the home of the automobile. The states to which we made heaviest shipments were New York, Ohio, New Jersey, Maryland, and Illinois.

In the total of all commodities shipped by rail, Pennsylvanians showed an overwhelming preference for Pennsylvania products since 42 percent of our shipments went to Pennsylvania destinations. New York came second in our list of customers, followed by New Jersey and Ohio. Ohio led all other states in its shipments to us, largely because of the heavy tonnage of coke and coal exchanged between the two states in the course of that three months' business.

It must, of course, be remembered that a certain portion of all shipments to or from states like New York or Pennsylvania may originate from or be destined to foreign lands. These data, however, the Pennsylvania State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce points out, do provide valuable evidence as to the importance of our home markets to our industries and the significance of the State's industries to its consumers.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1949

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #628)Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

THE WORK OF OUR LEGISLATURE

When the Pennsylvania General Assembly reconvened this week its meeting marked the continuation of a history of government over the territory which is now Pennsylvania extending throughout a period of 325 years, the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce points out.

Our present Constitution, adopted on November 13, 1873, vests all law making authority in a General Assembly consisting of two bodies - the Senate and the House of Representatives. The members of the State Senate are elected for a term of four years, the members of the House of Representatives for a term of two years.

The State is divided into fifty Senatorial Districts as nearly equal in population as possible. No county is entitled to a representation exceeding one-sixth of the whole number of senators. Under this provision, Philadelphia, however great its population, can elect no more than eight senators, and that is the number now representing it at Harrisburg.

Although the members of the House are apportioned among the counties on a ratio obtained by dividing the population of the State by 200, there are now 208 representatives in the General Assembly. This arises from the fact that under the Constitution each county having less than five ratios may have one representative for every full ratio and an additional representative when the surplus exceeds one-half a ratio; and also that each county, whatever its population, shall have at least one representative. One-two-hundredth of the State's population is now approximately 50,000 people, but there are several counties in Pennsylvania with a population of less than 8,000. Consequently, a larger number than was originally contemplated now represent us in our present General Assembly.

The Lieutenant Governor of the State is the presiding officer of the Senate, but like the Vice President of the United States in the Federal Congress, has a vote only in case of a tie.

The Speaker of the House, elected by its members from among their own number, has no limitation on his right to vote.

Before a bill is introduced in either the House or the Senate, it is usually drafted into the accepted form by the Legislative Reference Bureau. If it is a House bill it is then signed by the member sponsoring the measure and filed with the Chief Clerk of the House. In the Senate the bill is presented by the senator directly to the presiding officer.

In either case, the bill is then referred by the Speaker or the President of the Senate to an appropriate committee for consideration, and is not acted upon until that committee approves or amends it and returns it to the floor.

Once every week a History is printed for both the Senate and the House, showing the action taken on every bill presented to the Assembly.

A large part of the work done by the Legislators is that of serving on the many committees which determine the advisability of recommending for legislative action the more than 2,000 bills presented to the General Assembly during each biennial session.

Pennsylvania State Library
DOCUMENTS SECTION

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1949

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #629)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

A PENNSYLVANIA UTOPIA

Pennsylvania, itself, originally conceived as a Utopia, has contained within it many communities of a Utopian nature. One of the most curious of these was the community of Celestia located about four miles east of Laporte in Sullivan County.

It was founded about 1851 by Peter E. Armstrong, a rag-gatherer and seller of tinware from Philadelphia. During the course of his travels, the great beauty of Sullivan County appealed to Armstrong's deeply religious nature. He was a serious student of the Bible and his researches led him to believe that the Second Coming of Christ was shortly to take place. "To organize a bond of perfectness and thus hasten the coming of the World's Redeemer" Armstrong purchased the land for Celestia and laid out a street system based on the general plan of old Philadelphia.

The economic livelihood of the community was derived from the operation of a sawmill, and a general store run by the founder's wife. Some maple sugar was also produced. Mr. Armstrong was active as a writer and as publisher-editor of his newspaper, the "Day-Star of Zion". It is not known what the greatest population of the community was, but in thirteen years 600 acres of land had been cleared or "redeemed" as Armstrong liked to express it.

In 1864 Armstrong had a resolution presented to the State Legislature that God's people worshipping at Celestia be considered peaceable aliens and "religious wilderness exiles" from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The resolution was duly presented and was referred to the Committee on the General Judiciary where no further action was taken.

Assuming that the resolution was equivalent to law, Armstrong formally deeded his land to "Almighty God". Thereafter he refused to pay taxes on land which he did not regard as his own.

Eventually, in spite of predictions of dire consequences, the county officials sold Mr. Armstrong's sheep in lieu of taxes past due, as well as this tract of "God's Country".

When it became evident to Celestia's founder that he could not succeed in realizing his dream in the wilderness, he returned to Philadelphia. His son purchased the land at sheriff's sale and the title to the treasurer's deed reads, "Taxes and costs, but do not pretend to represent the owner".

Little by little the settlers moved away, and the 600 acres of cleared land reverted to forest. The intersection of Broad and Market Streets, Celestia, is now a right-angle turn in the road from Laporte to Eagles Mere.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1949

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #630)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

PENNSYLVANIA'S MOST IMPORTANT INDUSTRY - IRON AND STEEL

Preliminary estimates indicate that Pennsylvania's steel production in 1948 exceeded 27,000,000 tons and is perhaps comparable with the State's all-time peak of 1943, the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce points out.

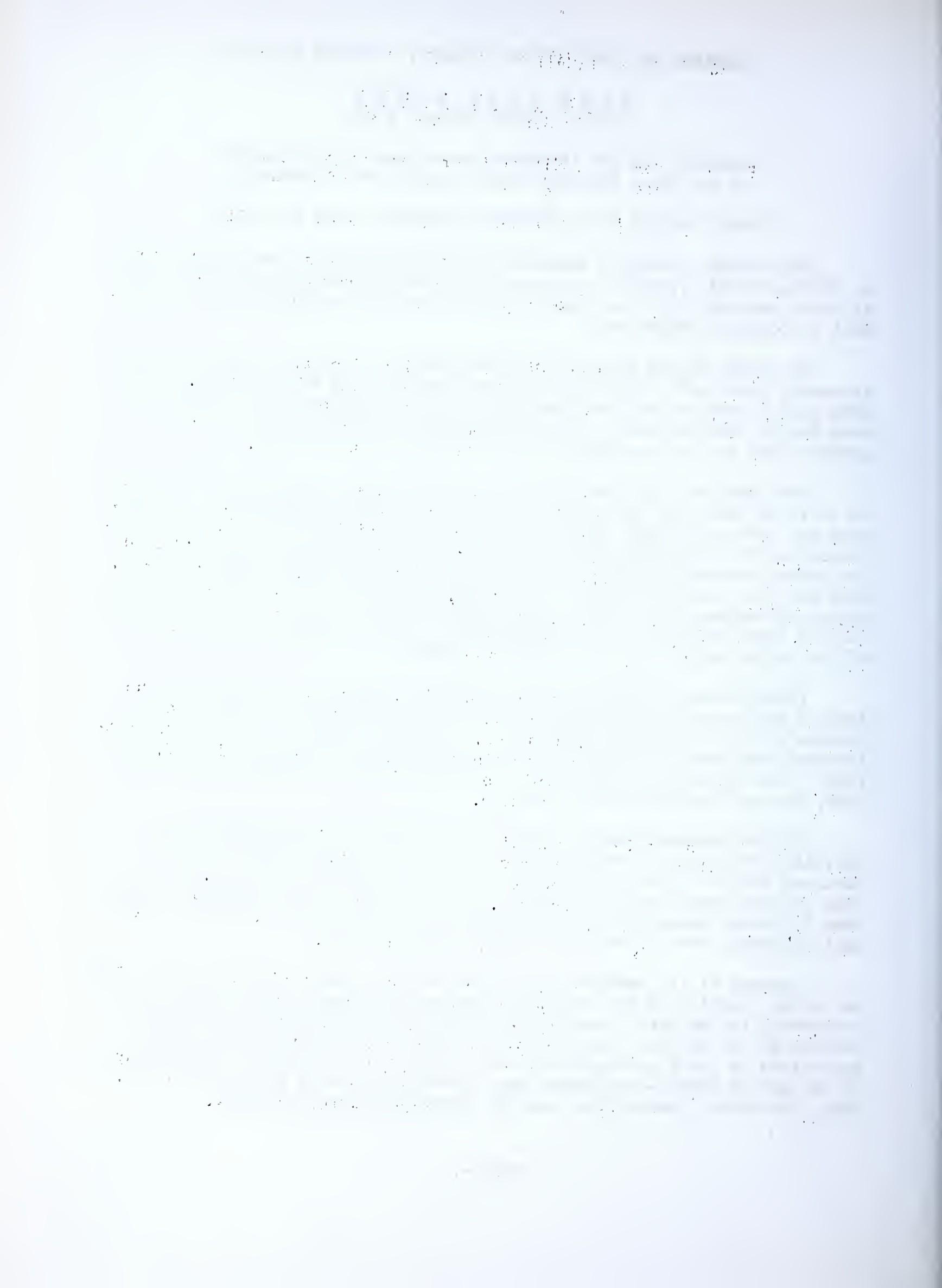
The value of the products of Pennsylvania's iron and steel industries is nearly one-fourth that of the entire manufacturing of the State. For more than a century the Commonwealth has led the Nation in its steel and iron output, and for more than a half century its production has been greater than that of any nation in the World, except our own.

How important this Pennsylvania industry has been to the United States in years of peace and war is illustrated by a simple comparison. In 1943, when the fortunes of war largely turned on the ability of the United States to produce at high speed the ships and guns needed to equip the armies of the United Nations, Pennsylvania produced nearly 27,700,000 tons of steel. This was more than the output of Germany, and nearly equalled the combined output of Germany and Japan. It was twice that of Russia, and nearly twice that of Great Britain. It was obviously a critical factor in the victory of the United Nations in the Second World War.

Pennsylvania's steel producing capacity, which increased more than that of any other state during the war years, is far greater than the demands of all the State's industries, so that in 1947 the surplus of manufactured iron and steel shipped to other states was more than 10,000,000 tons. This compared with a surplus of approximately 6,100,000 tons from Ohio, the next largest steel producer.

In this respect Pennsylvania's industries are in a far different position from those of many other of the great manufacturing states. Michigan with its great automobile industries consumes nearly 4,300,000 tons of steel more than it produces. New York has a steel shortage of more than 2,000,000 tons. New Jersey and New England are also important steel deficit areas, and so, too, are Texas and California.

Because of its position in the center of a great bituminous coal field, and at the junction of two important rivers, Pittsburgh early established a leadership in the steel industry which has been challenged by no other section of our Nation. The 18,734,000 tons of steel producing capacity, accredited to the Pittsburgh district in 1947, was 70 percent of the capacity of the entire State - the other large producing centers being Bethlehem, Erie, Johnstown, Coatesville, and the Harrisburg-Steelton area.



Fifty years ago steel production was a relatively simple process since the product was originally only a controlled combination of carbon and iron. Modern steel is a far more complex material. Hardness, toughness, and resistance to high temperature and to continued stresses have been built into the various products of steel mills through the addition of nickel, vanadium, columbium, and other metallic elements. A modern automobile employs dozens of different types of alloy steel to provide the elasticity and the resistance to wear or temperature needed in its body or in its moving parts.

The greatest of all modern improvements in steel manufacture, and one believed for a long time to be impossible, was the discovery of processes which produced a steel highly resistant to stain or rust, or to the attack of corrosive chemicals. From being merely a structural material, steel thus became a material of innumerable uses in the manufacture of consumers goods and in the arts. Stainless steel today has become an accepted and indispensable material in industry and the home.

In all these improvements and developments Pennsylvania has had a foremost part and, while other industries have assumed greater and greater importance through the course of the years, our output of the ferrous metals based on Pennsylvania's equally important leadership in the production of coal and coke has never yet been challenged as the largest single contribution made by any state in providing the raw materials for American industry.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1949

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #631)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

THE IMPORTANCE OF MINERAL CONSERVATION

The publication by the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce of a booklet on the "Problems of Mineral Conservation" calls attention to the importance of Pennsylvania's raw materials to its future welfare.

During the past generation the mineral production of the Keystone State was valued at approximately \$26,000,000,000, and exceeds that of any other state in our Nation by 50 percent.

In 1946 the metals and chemical industries of Pennsylvania, which are based upon the State's and the Nation's mineral resources, were valued at more than \$6,850,000,000. No other state can even approximate that record.

Because of the high dependence of its industries on coal, oil, natural gas, limestone, and iron, no other section of our Nation is so deeply concerned with the prevention of waste or misuse of those irreplaceable products.

Pennsylvania was the earliest state in our Nation to make full use of its natural resources. Its great Cornwall iron mine has been in continuous production for more than 200 years. Its Bradford oil field is the oldest in the World. For many years it was America's only producer of anthracite and of bituminous coal.

Since early methods of mining were crude and wasteful, great losses have occurred, both in the anthracite and the bituminous fields, and the beds of many of our important rivers contain huge deposits of fine coal washed down from the old breakers and culm banks. It is estimated that during the history of the American coal fields 2,952,000,000 tons of anthracite have been lost or wasted, and 11,105,000,000 tons of bituminous coal.

Although some part of the wasted coal now deposited in stream beds or in spoil banks is being recovered by dredges and washeries, the Planning Board's report stresses the need for the prevention of any further waste of our natural wealth, and commends the efforts now underway in the State's stream clearance program as marking an important forward step in minerals' conservation.

The report emphasizes the necessity for continued scientific research to discover every possible value in any of the State's mineral resources which are not now being profitably used. It also calls attention to the need for a State-wide geologic survey with modern, scientific equipment to uncover whatever mineral deposits still lie hidden under our soil.

Pennsylvania is known to be more richly endowed with mineral deposits than any other state. It was at one time the World's chief source of such metals as chromium and nickel, is still one of America's largest producers of cobalt, and has a small annual production of copper, gold, and silver. It is altogether probable that a program of mineral exploration would result in the discovery of many new sources of wealth.

Modern methods of mineral extraction and coke production have led to enormous savings of raw materials that once merely polluted our waters or our air. Further progress along these lines depends on scientific research and experiment.

Personal conservation is also a matter of primary importance. The cumulative effect of economies in the use of coal, oil, gasoline, and electrical energy will add many years of useful life to our known mineral deposits. Such economies are particularly significant at a time when the United States is supplying so much of its basic wealth for the reconstruction of foreign countries.

Pennsylvania State Library
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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1949

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #632)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

PENNSYLVANIA'S MINERAL PRODUCTION

In the thirty-five years from 1911 to 1946 the value of Pennsylvania's mineral products reached a total of \$27,106,000,000, the State Planning Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce points out. By 1950 the total will exceed \$30,000,000,000 at present rates of production.

According to the latest Minerals Yearbook of the United States Bureau of Mines, nearly 18 percent of all mineral products during the past thirty-five years have come from the mines, quarries, and oil wells of the Keystone State.

A list of Pennsylvania's important mineral products includes cement, anthracite, coke, pig iron, ferroalloys, natural and manufactured pigments, slate, stone, sulphuric acid from zinc smelters, and cobalt, in all of which the State is America's leading producer. It also includes bituminous coal and lime and clay, in which Pennsylvania is second, and a great variety of other minerals, such as natural gas, natural gasoline, petroleum, pyrites, sand and gravel, gold, silver, copper, graphite, tripoli, and a large output of miscellaneous minerals to a value of approximately \$25,000,000, making a total for the year 1946 of \$1,090,784,000.

Considering Pennsylvania's total output of 42-1/2 percent of all coal ever produced in our Nation, it is certain that no other state has provided so much of the essential raw materials on which has been built the structure of our civilization, or has contributed so much to our general industrial progress and our success in all of the wars fought during the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries.

In consideration of this fact, one must recognize the importance of minerals conservation in Pennsylvania, as stressed by a recent publication of the State Planning Board and in a bulletin, "A Philosophy for Conservation", just issued by The Pennsylvania State College.

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #633)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

A LEADER IN RAIL TRANSPORTATION

Pennsylvania has always been a leader in the development and use of rail transportation, the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce points out. As early as 1809 a horse-drawn railway with iron wheels was in use over a very short track at Leiperville, not far from Philadelphia.

When the Mauch Chunk Railway was completed in 1827 for the transportation of coal from the mines by gravity and mule power, its nine miles of track formed the longest and most important railway in our Nation.

In 1829 the first steam locomotive ever used in America made two trips between Carbondale and Honesdale on rails laid by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.

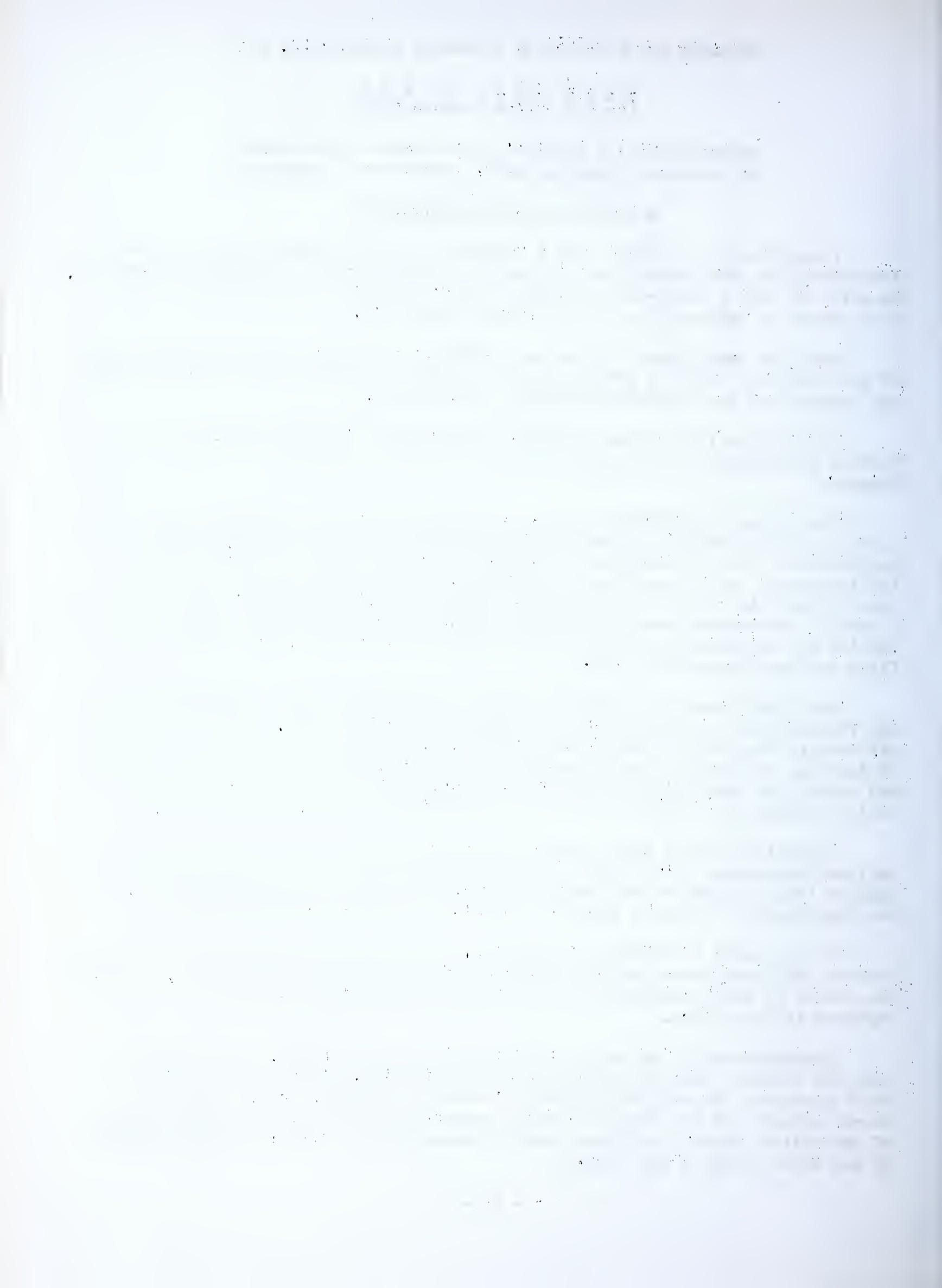
The Philadelphia-Columbia line, spanning a distance of 81 miles, was completed in 1834 through an appropriation of \$2,000,000 by the Pennsylvania Legislature. This railroad was chartered in March, 1823, as a steam road for the transportation of passengers and freight. The charter was granted two years before the opening of the first passenger-carrying railway in the World - a 38-mile horse-drawn project in Great Britain - and seven years before the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester Railroad in that country, which was the first regular steam-driven line.

When coal began to be used as a fuel for operating steam locomotives, it was Pennsylvania's anthracite which supplied the motive power. The conveniences afforded by this concentrated fuel provided a great stimulus for the extension of American railroad systems throughout all the inhabited parts of our Country, and during the later years of railroad development Pennsylvania's bituminous coal succeeded the State's anthracite as the chief source of motive power.

Since those early days Pennsylvania has remained in the forefront of railroad development and, despite its relatively small area, has the third longest track mileage in the Nation - a total of 11,451 miles, as reported to the Department of Internal Affairs by the State's 161 railroad companies.

Every county in Pennsylvania, but one, is served by these roads which, together with our system of State highways and the Pennsylvania Turnpike, provide the people of the Commonwealth with the best transportation facilities available anywhere in the Nation.

Pennsylvania is not only a leader in railway development. It has always been the foremost user of America's railway facilities. In the year 1947 the State accounted for 423,000,000 tons of revenue railroad freight, more than one-seventh of all the freight traffic transported by the Class I steam railways of the United States - a figure greatly exceeding the freight tonnage created by any other state in our Nation.



Pennsylvania State Library
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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1949

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #634)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

AUTHORITIES IN PENNSYLVANIA GOVERNMENT

When Gifford Pinchot in December, 1933, signed the State's first Local Authority Act, which had been passed by a nearly unanimous vote in both Houses of the Legislature, the Commonwealth embarked on a step which was greatly to increase the powers of government to deal with the problem of creating permanent improvements.

While the Authority as an agency of government was new in Pennsylvania's legislative history in 1933, the Authority device had been in use for a period of more than eighty years in Great Britain where the congestion in the industrial cities had caused serious slum conditions before the middle of the Nineteenth Century.

In 1909 the British Parliament extended the Authority idea to permit the control and development of the entire Port of London.

The States of New York and New Jersey adopted this same device in 1921 for the control and development of their Harbor, which is now the responsibility of the Port of New York Authority.

Active Housing Authorities, created under successive Pennsylvania laws, now number 25, which include 13 City Authorities and 12 County Authorities. These various Housing Authorities operate 25,993 permanent dwelling units, the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce points out.

Other types of Authority which have been established under Pennsylvania law include Municipal Authorities, which may acquire, construct, and manage various types of public utilities, such as water systems, sewers, hospitals, and recreation grounds, and Urban Redevelopment Authorities, which are designed for the elimination and reconstruction of slum areas, and the development of business and industrial sites in sections of municipalities where the need for such facilities has become urgent.

This latter type of Authority, which greatly extends the power of local self-development, is relatively new to Pennsylvania, but has been, through the years, an important means for the restoration of run-down urban areas in European cities and, particularly in Great Britain, for the re-building of areas destroyed in the Second World War.

Pennsylvania State Library
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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1949

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #635)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

OUR STATE'S GREATEST NATURAL MONOPOLY

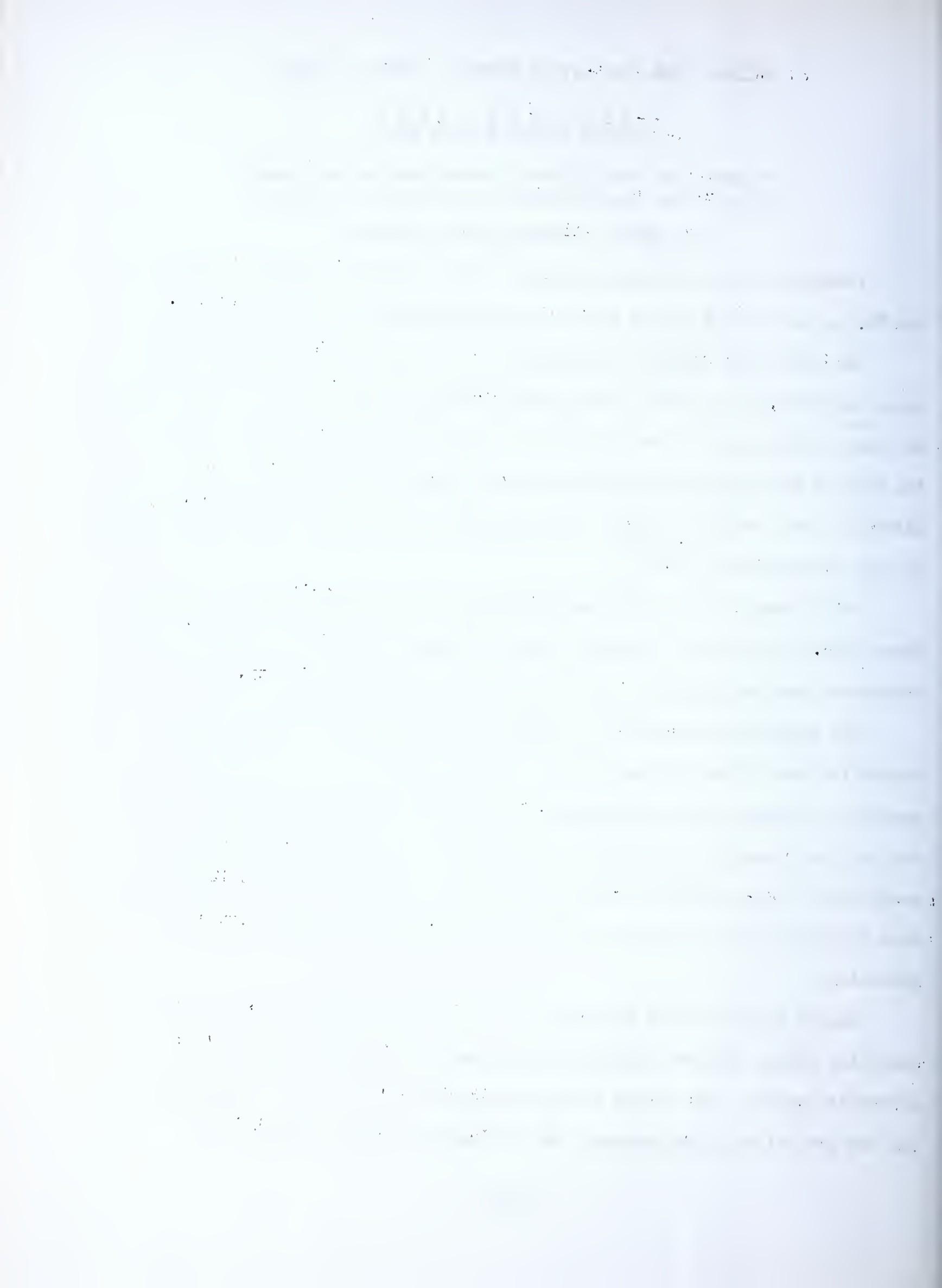
Pennsylvania produces approximately half of all the anthracite mined in the World, the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce points out.

The only other sources of hard coal in the Western Hemisphere are small areas in Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Washington, two regions in Alaska, and one small field in Peru. Much of the coal from these sources, like that in the Bernice Basin of Sullivan County, Pennsylvania, is classified as semi-anthracite and contains a higher percentage of volatile matter than found throughout the Pennsylvania fields.

Small deposits of a coal known as proto or super-anthracite are found in Rhode Island. This coal is apparently an anthracite which has undergone further transformation resulting in a coal which burns with great difficulty.

Two important changes have occurred in the production of Pennsylvania anthracite during the past ten years - the fact that a very much greater quantity of usable coal is being obtained from old culm banks accumulated in the hard coal counties (6,403,000 tons in 1947), and the greatly increased production of open-mining or so-called strip-pits, which amounted to 12,603,000 tons in that same year, out of a total of 51,881,632 tons from all types of operation.

Eighty percent of all hard coal is used for domestic heating, but several competing fuels, such as petroleum and natural gas, have cut deeply into the anthracite market. To restore the popularity of the fuel and encourage its use for new building developments, the Anthracite Industry through its



Institute has developed the anthratube which burns small sizes of hard coal in an entirely new type of heating device, now believed to be more efficient than any ever devised for a solid fuel before.

Research at The Pennsylvania State College, financed by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the Anthracite Institute, has demonstrated that hard coal may be used for the generation of city gas, for the production of chemical elements, for the smelting and sintering of iron ore, and for the production of coke.

Anthracite has also been widely used as a filter material in the purification of municipal water, and has been shown to have many advantages over sand. Even anthracite ashes have been proved through experiments at The Pennsylvania State College to be an excellent source for insulating material similar to glass wool, and to be valuable, too, as a soil conditioner.

Other directions of research have led to the development of mechanical mining devices and to the study of the problem of mine water which, because of the depth of the mines and the abundant rainfall in the Northeastern section of our State, has become one of the greatest handicaps to anthracite production.

While anthracite is not expected to replace other forms of domestic heating fuels, the prospects now seem good that it will regain in time much of its popularity, and that important industrial uses will maintain a demand which had declined to a comparatively low figure during the years of the great depression.

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #636)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

EASTER SEALS FOR HELP TO CRIPPLED CHILDREN

On March 17th the Pennsylvania Society for Crippled Children and Adults begins its annual Easter Seal Sale, which provides funds for carrying on a work of great value to the State.

Approximately 30,000 boys and girls in Pennsylvania are seriously crippled through accident, disease, or congenital deformities. To make these helpless and innocent victims of circumstance into happy and useful citizens is the work which this Society has undertaken in cooperation with agencies of the State, the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce points out.

A large portion of the funds contributed through the sale of Easter Seals is spent in the community from which it is received. Forty-four local societies join in this charitable and correctional work. Monthly clinics are provided in treatment centers scattered over the State. The services of physical therapists skilled in the correction of handicaps are provided without cost.

The Society cooperates with the State agencies in providing braces, artificial limbs or other needed helps, and is giving special attention to children afflicted with cerebral palsy which deprives them of the normal use of their limbs.

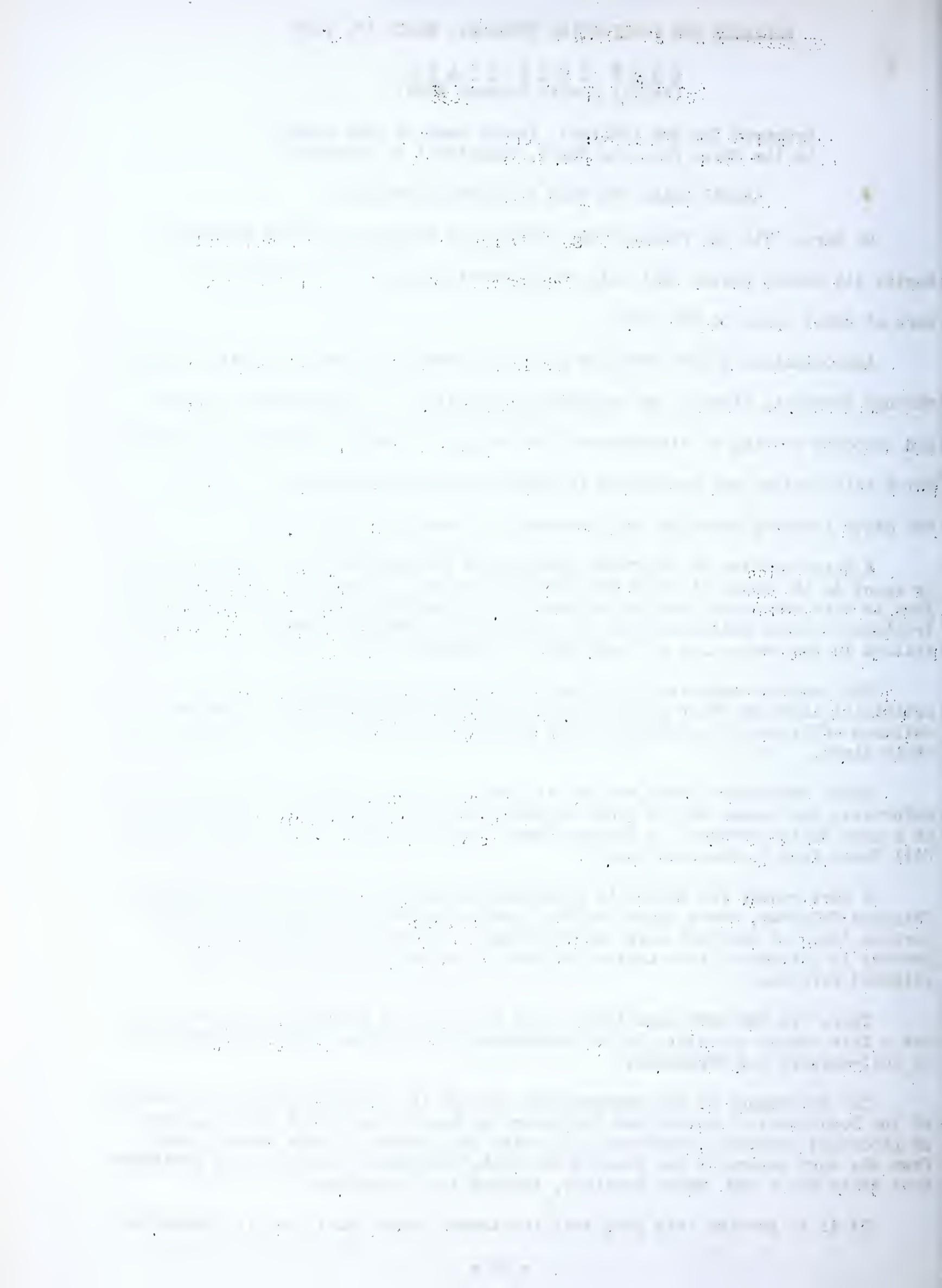
There are also clinics for the treatment of speech defects caused by deformity, and summer health programs providing recreation for crippled children at a camp in the Poconos. A second summer camp is being arranged for at Laurel Hill State Park in Somerset County.

A work center for adults is conducted through the Philadelphia Society for Crippled Children, where there are 260 handicapped men and women employed in various types of clerical work and printing. Much of the literature of the Society is printed at this Center and much of its mail is handled by these crippled persons.

There are few more appealing causes than that of providing those who have not a fair chance to enjoy all the privileges of life with better opportunities of self-support and happiness.

The Government of the Commonwealth through the Crippled Children's Division of the Department of Health and the Bureau of Rehabilitation of the Department of Labor and Industry cooperates fully with the efforts of this Society, but from the very nature of the problem the State's crippled children need treatment near their homes and, where possible, through local agencies.

It is to provide this help that the Annual Easter Seal Sale is conducted.



Pennsylvania State Library
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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1949

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #637)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

THE METAL OF THE GNOMES IN PENNSYLVANIA

One of the most interesting and least threatening developments of the Second World War grew from the discovery that four very common metals, properly alloyed, would make permanent magnets far more powerful than any known before.

These alloys are formed from aluminum, nickel, iron, and cobalt, and have an increasing variety of industrial uses, even in the field of children's structural toys which can be held together by magnetism and readily taken apart again to form an infinite variety of mechanical or architectural forms. Engine housings can be held in place by the magnetism of these alloys, and it has become possible to build much more compact and powerful sound reproducers for hearing devices, radio receivers, and phonographs through their use.

The magnetic metal, cobalt, which is essential in this new alloy, was for a long time a useless by-product in the smelting of various types of ore. Early Saxony silver miners believed that mischievous goblins produced this substance to deceive them, and named it "Kcbold" after the German name for a gnome.

During the Second World War, however, the demand for this metal for permanent magnets and for use in the production of high-temperature steel alloys and corrosion-resistant watch springs, led to the recovery of the small percentage of cobalt associated with even smaller percentages of gold and silver in Pennsylvania's Cornwall iron mine which, in 1947, according to the United States Bureau of Mines, was the only commercial producer of the metal in the United States.

In addition to the great possibilities of cobalt in magnetic devices and its use in important alloys of steel, it has for many years been one of the chief sources of permanent colors for the artist's palette. Cobalt blue and cobalt yellow are among the most light-resisting pigments known, and provide the painter with hues unknown to the old masters.

While the output of Pennsylvania's mine does not compare with resources available from foreign lands, particularly the Belgian Congo, the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce points out that its strategic importance and the fact that it is recovered from what was once a waste product of iron refining are evidences of the efforts now being employed to make full use of all those natural resources upon which the State's industrial progress is founded.

Pennsylvania State Library
DOCUMENTS SECTION
RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1949

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #638)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

THE PRELIMINARY CENSUS REPORTS
RECORD STATE'S INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

Preliminary reports from the Census of Manufactures provide the first comparative data on productive enterprises available during the past eight years.

Though the reports so far issued cover only a few of the State's industrial products they provide an extremely encouraging record of continued growth. Where comparison is possible the reported value of output in these various types of manufacture was two to five times as great in 1947 for the State as it had been at the time of the 1940 Census.

Of the sixteen industries on which reports have been received by the Pennsylvania State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce, Pennsylvania ranks first in the Nation in four, second in two, and third in five.

The product of largest value, among those industries for which records are now available, is candy and other confectionery in which the State's output in 1947 was valued at \$104,000,000 as compared with \$33,858,000 in 1940.

The second is flat glass valued at \$78,300,000, in which the State is first in the Nation.

Hydraulic cement valued at \$70,700,000, another first for the State, had been \$37,442,000 in 1940.

Our \$53,233,000 output of storage batteries and our \$30,200,000 for clay refractories are also first in the Nation.

Other products registering large increases range from sporting and athletic goods and children's toys to soft drinks, electrical appliances, and bolts, nuts, washers and rivets.

The Census of Manufactures, abandoned during the war, had supplied important information as to the progress of Pennsylvania in comparison with other states. Now, after an interval of eight years, these reports are arousing unusual interest. It is gratifying to know that these scattered findings confirm other evidences that Pennsylvania's industry is maintaining or improving its high relative position among the states.

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #639)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

INDUSTRY AND THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER RESTORATION

The restoration of the Schuylkill River marks the beginning of a new era for State Government. The realization of people's right to enjoy clean streams and of the responsibility of municipalities and industries to dispose of their wastes without creating nuisances is a great victory for Pennsylvanians.

Although only slightly more than four percent of the State's area is drained by the Schuylkill River, that area contains more than one-fourth of the State's population, and real estate worth more than five billion dollars.

The Schuylkill River, which rises in the Lower Anthracite Field, drains a rich agricultural and industrial valley. At its mouth is the city of Philadelphia with its great port facilities. More than thirty million cubic yards of refuse from anthracite mines have choked the river. In the headwaters culm banks line its shores. Filth and waste matter of all kinds have been dumped into the river by municipalities and industries. Floods are frequent.

Under a coordinated program the silt is being dredged from the stream; culm banks are being stabilized; settling basins have been installed at the coal mines, and waste and sewage treatment plants are being constructed.

It is estimated that the State's share in this program will cost thirty-five million dollars, and that the Federal Government will spend about fifteen million dollars more for dredging the lower portion of the river. Municipalities and industries are investing many additional millions in waste treatment plants, the Pennsylvania State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce points out.

The valley of the Schuylkill, traversed by fine transportation networks, close to great markets of the Eastern Atlantic States, will attract many new industries so soon as its ample supplies of water become available for industrial use. Power companies are making plans for extending their networks and for utilizing in their electric generating plants the combustible material dredged from the river and piled along the banks of the headwater streams.

Industries will be able to convert former wasteland into valuable factory sites. The Port of Philadelphia, which has been handicapped for many years because of the heavy pollution of the river, can again assume its rightful place. The increase of activity will benefit not only the industries of the Schuylkill Valley but those throughout the State. The real and permanent wealth in natural resources created by this great restoration project will amount to many times its cost.

Pennsylvania State Library
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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1949

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #540)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

RECREATION AND MODERN LIVING

Announcement by The Pennsylvania State College that the Second Annual Pennsylvania Recreation Conference will be held on the Campus of the College on the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth of April calls attention to the growing awareness throughout the State of the importance of community and industrial recreation in modern living.

This Annual Conference is sponsored by the Pennsylvania Recreation Society, the School of Physical Education and Athletics, and the General Extension Services of The Pennsylvania State College.

On the program all of the many agencies which are now combining their efforts to provide healthful indoor and outdoor activities for the people of Pennsylvania will be represented. These include several departments of the State Government.

The distractions and pressures of modern life and the leisure made possible by mass production have made it important for every community and every industrial establishment to develop programs of healthful and creative leisure-time activities.

The rise of crime and delinquency during the postwar years is merely one symptom of the need for creating safe outlets for the energies of youth, and for conserving the mental and physical health of our citizens of all ages.

A recent survey conducted by the Pennsylvania State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce, covering 275 Pennsylvania communities with a total population of 5,179,000, shows that their annual expenditure for recreation leadership and operation averages only forty-three cents per capita.

In only 92 of these communities are recreation opportunities offered throughout the year. Considering the social cost of even a single case of juvenile delinquency which might be prevented by providing proper leadership and a satisfying variety of healthful activities, this seems to be a meager investment in the welfare of our future citizens.

A proper recreation program can overcome many of the disadvantages of our artificial urban life. It can help to build better bodies and better adjusted lives, not only for the young or the socially handicapped but for all of the people of every community.

This Recreation Conference provides a means by which the citizens of the State may obtain information from the leaders in this field on methods of originating or improving a recreation program for their industry or their community.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1949

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #641)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

PROTECT OUR HERITAGE OF BEAUTY

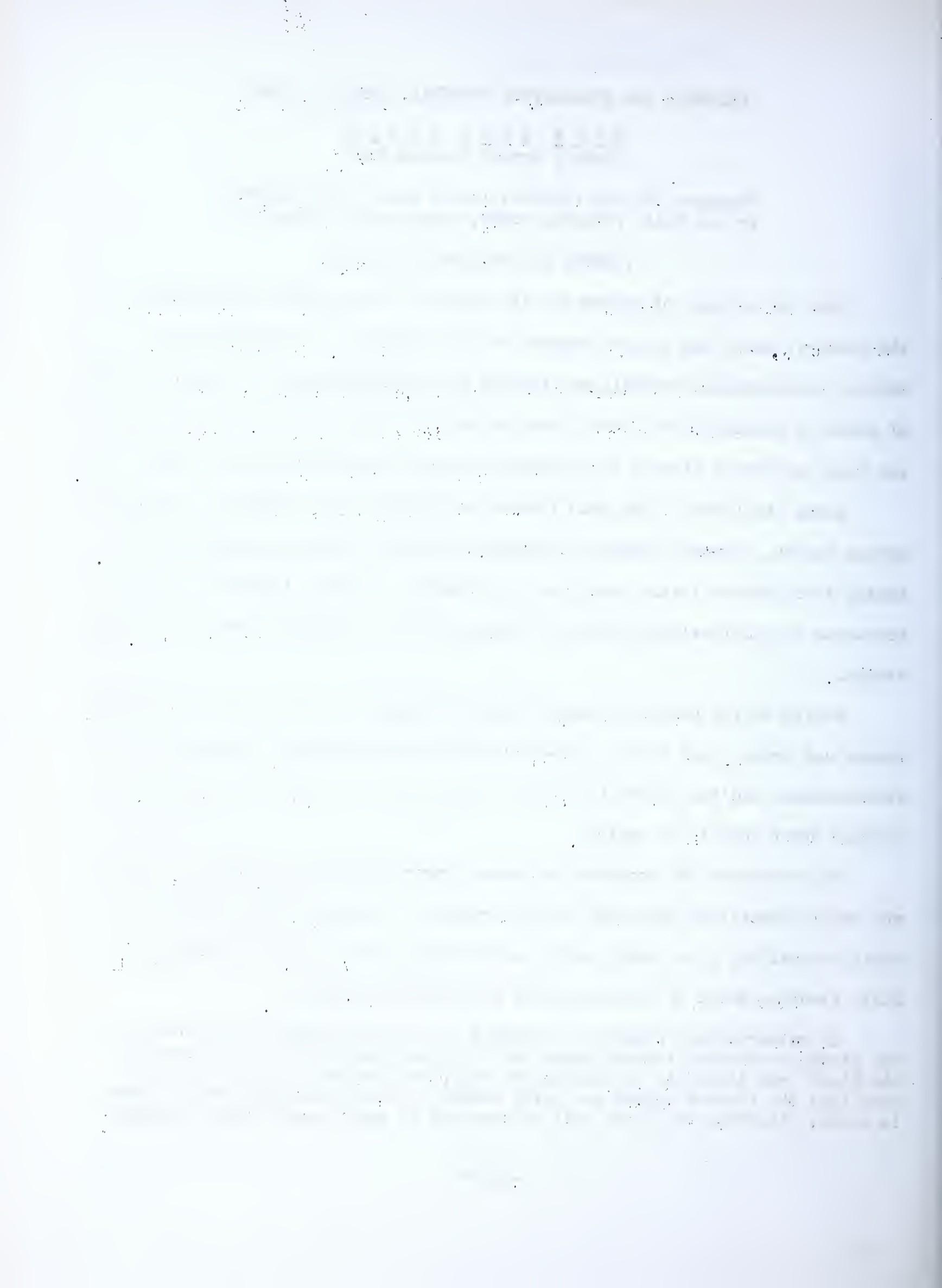
With the arrival of spring and the return of the birds to our section of the country, comes the natural impulse to get outdoors. In gratifying this desire, Pennsylvanians as well as visitors are privileged to visit the thousands of acres of woodlands and forest lands of which our State boasts, and to enjoy our wide variety of flowers and shrubbery which bloom each year about this time.

Among the first of the wild flowers to appear are the hepatica, bloodroot, spring beauty, anemone, arbutus, Dutchman's-breeches, saxifrage, and trillium. Coming into bloom a little later are the columbine, lupine, the pink and yellow moccasins or lady's-slipper, adder's-tongue, and the most cherished of all, the violet.

Adding to the beauty of these delicate flowers are the sturdier flowering bushes and trees, such as the shad-bush, wild-cherry, redbud, dogwood, azalea, rhododendron, and the laurel (our State flower), the blossoms of which give us further proof that it is spring.

To be assured the enjoyment of these flowers and trees in years to come, one should understand that many of them cannot be plucked without threatening their extinction, since some species are becoming very rare, the Pennsylvania State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce points out.

In gathering any flowers, one should not pull and tear the blossoms from the plants or bushes, leaving scars or mutilating the plant. Avoid loosening the plant from its roots or pulling out the plant entirely. And, always be sure that the flowers picked are hardy enough to live until they can be placed in water, otherwise the earth will be deprived of their charm without purpose.



Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

GETTING MORE FROM OUR SOIL

Comparison of agricultural reports for 1920 and 1945 reveal significant changes in Pennsylvania agricultural practices and patterns over a period of twenty-five years, the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce points out.

The number of farms has decreased about 14 percent, from 200,143 to 171,761, and the average size has decreased by slightly less than one acre per farm. These changes are largely due to the return of submarginal farmland to forest and recreation uses, and the expansion of urban development into agricultural areas.

Mechanization of farms has been rapid during the twenty-five years. The number of horses and mules has decreased more than half, from 561,000 in 1920 to 229,000 in 1945. In 1920 there was a ratio of one tractor to 35 farms. In 1945 the ratio was one tractor to two farms, an increase from 5,697 to 92,632 tractors, or fifteen times as many in 1945 as there were in 1920. There were five times as many trucks, and twice as many automobiles on farms in 1945 as there were in 1920.

In compensation for the loss of manure, caused by the decrease in horses and mules, the use of commercial fertilizer has increased 39 percent.

The number of cattle and calves rose only 9 percent in this twenty-five year period. The number of cows milked has shown no marked change, but milk production increased 37 percent, and the average production per cow, 39 percent.

The number of chickens on farms increased 40 percent, and their value, 75 percent, while egg production more than doubled.

Grain acreage for 1945 was only 75 percent of the 1920 acreage, and production decreased to 80 percent of the 1920 figures. Yet the average yield for all grain increased more than 1.7 bushels per acre. Hay acreage was 87 percent of the 1920 acreage, but the yield rose 25 percent per acre. The number of acres of potatoes grown in 1945 decreased to 58 percent of the 1920 total, but the yield per acre increased by eight bushels.

The picture presented by these comparisons is one of increasing concentration on poultry and dairy products, increased yields per acre, and a far more efficient use of the State's agricultural land.

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #643)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

OUR FIRE AND TRAFFIC CASUALTIES

In the month of May Pennsylvania's rural beauty attracts millions of its people into the countryside. Automobile travel this year promises to be heavier than at any time since the outbreak of the Second World War. Extensive programs undertaken by the State for the improvement of its parks and forest land, and the clearing of its streams are designed to restore for the people of the State the most bountiful natural heritage enjoyed by any citizens of our Country.

Travelers on our State highways and through any part of our 15,000,000 acres of forest should never, for one moment, forget their own responsibility for the preservation of our forests, and the protection of the lives of their fellow-citizens.

Last year 32,000 people were killed on the Nation's highways, and 1,555 of these died in Pennsylvania. The largest number of those killed were pedestrians, and the largest number of licenses suspended for violation of the Motor Vehicle Code were for driving while intoxicated.

The death of one child in a well-casing in California excited the sympathy of the whole Nation. The 1,555 persons killed in Pennsylvania through careless or incompetent driving should even more concern the people of this State.

The beauty of our forests and countryside, and the important industries which depend upon the future growth of our trees, are also an important responsibility to all highway travelers. Last year more than 12,700 acres of Pennsylvania forest land were destroyed by forest fires. Of the 842 fires, any one of which might have destroyed immensely more property than it did except for the efficient operation of our Forest Protection Service, the largest number were caused by transients along the highways and in the woods.

Cigars or cigarettes thrown from car windows, unextinguished camp fires left by picnickers, hunters, or fishermen are the chief enemies of Pennsylvania's forest industries and forest beauties.

Careful driving and elementary precautions in regard to fire, the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce reminds us, are of vital importance to prevent the numerous tragedies which fill our papers, and to protect the woodlands of our State, of which we are so justly proud.

Pennsylvania State Library

DOCUMENTS SECTION
RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1949

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #644)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

THE IMPORTANCE OF PENNSYLVANIA'S COAL

Up to January, 1949, Pennsylvania has supplied 12,128,347,000 tons of coal to the Nation during the active history of its mining, the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce points out.

The enormous labor involved in such a total volume of production may best be realized by a comparison. Not considering the immense quantities of rock and other waste material that had to be removed to produce this total tonnage, the amount of coal taken out by Pennsylvania miners is equal to the amount of earth that would have to be excavated for a tunnel fifty feet square around the whole equator of the Earth.

This purely physical comparison gives no hint of the vast stores of energy released by more than twelve-billion tons of coal and the contribution made in providing the heat, light, and power upon which the growth of our Nation has depended.

Pennsylvania is today, as always in the history of our Nation, the leading coal producer, with a total for 1948 of 191,659,000 tons. Of this total 59,109,000 tons were anthracite, and 132,550,000 tons were bituminous coal.

The bituminous coal of our State created the modern steel industry, made Pittsburgh the steel capital of the World, and made possible the early expansion of the Nation's railroads.

Pennsylvania anthracite made possible the smokeless heating of our great eastern cities. It was America's first mineral fuel. The State is still the World's leading producer of hard coal, and has mined in its history approximately 5,000,000,000 tons of that important fuel.

The production of anthracite is today below the peak of 99,612,000 tons mined in 1917, due to the competition of other fuels for domestic heating. The State's present production of approximately 60,000,000 tons a year does, however, require some 6,000 miles of underground railroad, and some 20,000 miles of tunnels in its active anthracite mines.

Though the Anthracite Region of Pennsylvania is a section of great scenic beauty because of its broken contours and its heavily forested hills, the mountains of culm accumulated in the neighborhood of the mines present a strange and unfamiliar picture to the passing traveler. Yet these dark culm banks are perhaps the greatest monument ever erected to human industry. They make the great pyramids at Giza shrink to the dimensions of ant hills, and they have one important significance which the Egyptian pyramids altogether lack - they represent a vital contribution to the growth of a great Nation.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1949

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #645)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

A RECORD IN GOVERNMENT ECONOMY

In these days, when the necessity for governmental efficiency has been emphasized by high costs during a long period of inflation, it is gratifying to realize that in Pennsylvania State and local government employes are at an irreducible minimum, the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce points out.

In a report, just released by the Bureau of the Census, it is shown that only Kentucky, North Carolina, and Arkansas, among the states, have a lower record of state and local government employment per thousand inhabitants than Pennsylvania. In permanent full-time employes of state and local governments per thousand inhabitants, only Arkansas has a lower record than Pennsylvania.

Between October, 1947 and October 1948, the two months used as a basis for National comparisons by the Census Bureau, Pennsylvania recorded a decline of 2.4 percent in State and local government employes as compared with a National rise of 4.7 percent. Only four other states - Arkansas, Iowa, Oklahoma, and Vermont - showed a decline in non-Federal public employment, while three states - Louisiana, Massachusetts, and Tennessee - showed an increase of more than 10 percent. The number of State employes in Pennsylvania, declined 6.6 percent as compared with a National increase of 6 percent.

During that same period from October, 1947 to October, 1948, in only one state in the Nation was the percentage increase in all state and local government payrolls lower than in Pennsylvania.

Considering the complex problems presented, both to local and State government, in a great industrial Commonwealth with 49 cities, 944 boroughs and towns, 1,574 townships, 100,000 miles of highways, and 3,000,000 acres of publicly-owned land to administer, this is a remarkable record.

RELEASER FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1949

Pennsylvania State Library
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K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #646)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

PENNSYLVANIA'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO RAILROAD DEVELOPMENT

Pennsylvania's contributions to the railway industry are not limited by that pioneer trip of the first steam locomotive at Honesdale, Pennsylvania, on August 8, 1829, the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce points out. Here are a few high lights in the story of contributions to rail transportation made in the Keystone State.

The first railroad tunnel in America was dug near Johnstown, Pennsylvania, in 1833.

The first railroad locomotive equipped with a cab for the protection of the engineer and fireman was built in Philadelphia for use on the Lehigh Valley Road in 1835.

The first railroad sleeping-car ever constructed in the World was a rebuilt day-coach which ran between Harrisburg and Chambersburg in 1836. This car was really a bunkhouse on wheels, lit by candles, and provided with the modern convenience of one wash basin.

The first iron railroad bridge in the United States was built near Manayunk on the outskirts of Philadelphia in 1845.

What was probably the first railroad telegraph in America was a line, still operated by the Reading Company, which went into use on May 10, 1847, between Philadelphia and Reading.

The dining-car, now an accepted necessity of railroad travel, was first operated during the Civil War between Philadelphia and Baltimore.

The first tank car ever to transport oil in the United States began its run in November, 1865, from Titusville.

Perhaps the most important development in all railroad history after the invention of the steam locomotive was that of the automatic airbrake, developed by George Westinghouse of Pittsburgh between 1869 and 1872. This invention made possible safe, high speed transportation on railway lines, and has been adopted in every country in the World.

Pennsylvania railroads were among the first in the Nation to make use of the telephone. One year and two months after the first transmission of a telephone message by Doctor Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor began the installation of telephones in the Altoona shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Among the 71 railroad companies operating in the Commonwealth, there is the shortest railway in the United States - the Valley Railroad of McKean County, a

little more than one-half mile long - and the company with the longest track mileage and the heaviest traffic - the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The total trackage in the various states through which it operates is more than 25,000 miles.

This list by no means completes the story of Pennsylvania's part in the history of the American railroad. It is only fair to say that though the railroads made possible the intensive industrial expansion in our State, Pennsylvania's contribution to the development of the railroads is fully as important as the railroads' contributions to the development of Pennsylvania.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1949

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #647)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

A HISTORIC BRIDGE OVER THE DELAWARE

In May, 1849, just a century ago, John Augustus Roebling, a German engineer who had established a wire rope factory in Pittsburgh, completed a suspension bridge, from Pennsylvania to New York, across the Delaware at Lackawaxen. This bridge, originally supporting an aqueduct to carry the Delaware and Hudson Canal across the river, was one of the first three wire rope suspension bridges ever constructed, the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce points out. The other two bridges were an aqueduct across the Allegheny River and a bridge across the Monongahela at Pittsburgh.

So sound was Roebling's engineering in designing this daring innovation in bridge construction that the Lackawaxen aqueduct, long ago converted into a highway bridge, is still in use for daily traffic between Pennsylvania and New York.

The experience gained in erecting these Pennsylvania suspension bridges was made use of by Roebling in the erection in 1855 of a railroad and vehicular bridge connecting Canada with the United States at Niagara Falls.

These and other suspension bridges were so successful that Roebling was commissioned to erect the most famous bridge of this type ever constructed - the Brooklyn Bridge at New York City. Though Roebling was killed while supervising the work on that bridge, the structure was completed by his son, a Pennsylvania born civil engineer, Washington A. Roebling.

After the opening of the Brooklyn Bridge, confidence in the suspension principle became so firmly established that hundreds of such structures have been erected throughout the World, one of the largest being the Delaware Bridge at Philadelphia.

One further association of Pennsylvania with suspension bridge construction was the employment of a young engineering student, John Bach McMaster, in the construction of the caissons for the support of the towers of the Brooklyn Bridge. McMaster later abandoned the profession of civil engineering and became one of the most distinguished American historians.

Few, who cross the Delaware at Lackawaxen today, are aware that the bridge they use is an important monument in the history of American engineering.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1949

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #648)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

ECONOMY IN STATE GOVERNMENT

The survey of State finances for 1948, prepared by the United States Bureau of the Census emphasizes Pennsylvania's enviable position among the states in the economy of its Government and the low per capita burden of State services.

In 1948, only five state governments in the Nation operated on lower per capita general revenues than Pennsylvania. These were Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Texas - all Southern states, with income derived chiefly from agriculture. In other words, 42 of the 48 states, including all of the industrial states of the East, West Coast, and Middle West, required a larger per capita general revenue to support the state government than Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania's total of \$54.98 per capita is 20 percent below the National average, the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce points out.

The total general expenditures of the State Government of Pennsylvania on a per capita basis were exceeded in 42 of the 48 states. While comparisons between states in regard to taxation and expenditure must always be considered in light of the fact that the functions and responsibilities of state governments differ widely in various parts of the Nation, it is obvious that the low per capita cost of State Government in Pennsylvania, well below that of any other industrial state in our Nation, is a tribute to economies maintained in our State's operations. This fact is emphasized when one considers the State's high level of industrial activity, its extensive highway system, and the many obligations assumed for public instruction, public health, and conservation of natural resources.



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DOCUMENTS SECTION
RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1949

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #649)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

WILL THE CENSUS CHANGE COUNTY CLASSIFICATIONS

An Act of Legislature divides counties of Pennsylvania into eight classes for the purpose of legislation and the regulation of their affairs. The classification of the counties is determined by population. Because of anticipated population changes, a bill was passed during the 1949 Session of the General Assembly, and recently made an Act by the Governor, increasing the population requirement for becoming a first class county from 1,500,000 to 1,800,000. This undoubtedly will keep Allegheny County a county of the second class, the only such county in the Commonwealth, allowing Philadelphia to keep the distinction of being our only first class county.

It was necessary to maintain Allegheny's status as a second class county so that it could continue to operate under the laws formulated, during many decades, as particularly applicable to the area. While Philadelphia and Allegheny Counties are both large urban centers, the former is one city, but Allegheny is composed of several cities and many boroughs and townships. The population for the other counties of the State range from little more than 5,000 to more than 400,000, and the division of the counties into classes permits the enactment of laws fitting the individual needs of each county.

The change in the population requirement provided for by the recent Act causes conjecture concerning possible changes in county classification, when the results of the United States Census become available. The law provides that the Governor shall certify any changes in classification to the recorder of deeds of each county after each official Census.

An indication of changes in county classification that might take place can be learned by inspection of the population estimates compiled by the Pennsylvania State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce for years since 1940.

Comments pertaining to the above and based on the estimates are as follows:

Despite the fear expressed by Lackawanna Countians that their county is in danger of declining from the third to the fourth class, it is felt that after 1950 Lackawanna will still be a third class county, due to a population recovery during recent years after a severe decline during the war.

Berks County has an excellent chance of becoming the sixth third-class county, and Blair will probably advance to fourth class. Lawrence and Lycoming Counties appear to be on the threshold of becoming counties of the fifth class.

Population trends immediately after 1940 indicated that Mercer County, placed in the fifth class after 1930, was slowly returning to the sixth class, but rapid recovery after the war placed the population well above the 100,000 mark, the division between the fifth and sixth classes.

Counties of the sixth class, with population hovering close to the 50,000 mark (which is necessary to qualify for this class), are Bradford, Columbia, and Jefferson. Recent trends, if maintained, indicate that they will retain their sixth class status. The same comment can be made of Snyder County which showed signs of dropping below 20,000 population into the eighth class but has lately indicated an increase sufficient to keep its present classification.

Union, while having enough total population to qualify as a seventh class county in 1940, remained eighth class because of the number of persons located at the Federal Penitentiary that were counted as her population. The law states that the population used shall be the total after "deducting therefrom the number of persons residing on any lands that have been ceded to the United States". However, if Union County maintains the present rate of growth it will become a seventh-class county by 1950

No change in classification appears imminent for any of the other counties in the State.

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RELEASE FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1949

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #650)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

PENNSYLVANIA'S WELL DISTRIBUTED INDUSTRY

Preliminary data from the Census of Manufactures covering the principal industrial counties of the United States present a striking proof of the broad distribution of productive activity in Pennsylvania. These data cover all counties in the Nation with 20,000 or more manufacturing employes in 1947. Pennsylvania has 18 counties in this group. No other state has so many, the Pennsylvania State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce points out.

In many other industrial states, activity is concentrated in very limited areas. In the Census list of Pennsylvania's great industrial counties - the northeast, the southeast, the southwest, the south central portions of the State, the anthracite area, the Lehigh-valley section - are all represented.

New York is second to Pennsylvania, with a total of 15 such counties, Ohio third, with 11; Michigan fourth; Illinois and New Jersey tied for fifth place; and Indiana sixth, with 6 counties. Despite the great rise in industrial activity on the Pacific Coast, only 7 counties in that entire area qualify for inclusion in this list, and only 4 counties in Texas.

One is often tempted to believe that Pennsylvania has developed undue industrial concentration because of the intense activity in many of the areas included in this Census list but the fact is that a high level of performance is accompanied by a wider distribution of industry than has been achieved in any American state.

There is, of course, a reason for this general growth of manufactures in our Commonwealth. No other region in America has offered to industry such varied advantages of transportation, raw materials, and easy access to the Nation's most important markets.

Pennsylvania State Library
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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1949

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #651)

A NEW PORTRAIT OF PENNSYLVANIA

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper) by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce

For the next two years planes will be flying at a fixed height of 13,750 feet over the surface of Pennsylvania. These planes will be equipped with the latest type of aerial cameras to photograph, for a second time, every square mile of our State.

Ten years ago, just in time to be of great service to the preparations for National defense, a similar program was completed at the instance of the State Planning Board, through cooperative efforts of several State departments and the United States Department of Agriculture. That first series of air photographs proved to be of very great importance as an aid in the rapid location of war industries and in planning military installations.

After Pearl Harbor, most of these photographs could be released only on approval of the military authorities.

When they became available again, at the close of the war, they were used by many communities as a basis for planning and zoning activities and to correct tax assessors' maps. In one county many parcels of land were discovered on which tax assessments had not been levied for a number of years. The photographs have been used extensively in deciding on industrial plant locations and in planning the routes for new state highways, including the extensions of the Pennsylvania Turnpike. They have also been used to make a complete survey of Pennsylvania's forest land.

The new program will provide a record of all changes in land use during the past ten years, and will enable State and local agencies to estimate the

MORE

effect of industrial development and mining practices on agriculture and forest growth. It will provide a means for planning the location of flood control dams and for gauging the effectiveness of forest and soil conservation practices over the past ten years. It will also provide every community in the State with a basis for land-use maps and for revising their programs of public improvement.

The improvement in apparatus and techniques developed during the war will add greatly to the usefulness of these new photographs.

Enlargements will be possible to a scale that will reveal such surface details as the parking of cars and trucks or the density of travel along the highways.

In some parts of the State the photographs will be taken on infra-red films which will enable the Department of Forests and Waters to distinguish between existing stands of evergreen and deciduous trees.

To make possible this important work of providing a new and complete picture of the whole area of the Commonwealth, five Government agencies have agreed to support this program. These are the Pennsylvania Departments of Forests and Waters, Highways, Mines, the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce, which will become the custodian of the photographs, and the United States Department of Agriculture.

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #653) 2

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

SUMMER IN PENNSYLVANIA

When Pennsylvanians visit other parts of our Country, as all of us should, we are frequently delighted by the high reputation of this Commonwealth for its natural beauty. Just as frequently we are shocked by our own ignorance of features of the State familiar in very distant places.

That ignorance is easy to remedy by visiting some of Pennsylvania's outstanding scenic spots before we go too far afield to admire the many other attractions of the American scene.

It is true we have no towering Rockies or Sierras, but few visitors to the West ever climb those dramatic mountains. We have no Painted Deserts or illimitable plains. But we do have a match for all these scenic wonders in our own tall hills, our forests and waterfalls, which are often more satisfying and equally exciting. For the traveller in Pennsylvania can participate in the pleasures of its scenery. He can climb our hills and walk along the ridge path of the Appalachian Trail. He can wander in Cook Forest through the last great stand of virgin trees remaining from the Black Forest which our ancestors conquered to create the fertile farm lands of the Ohio Valley. Deep in the wooded gorges of Ricketts Glen or at the edge of the Poconos is a wilderness of waterfalls - not so overwhelming as Niagara, nor so tall as Yellowstone, but waterfalls whose pools hide hungry trout, whose basins invite the traveller to a cool dip made more refreshing by the healing odors of the summer woods. Pennsylvania's beauties are accessible to every visitor and that is, perhaps why our woodlands, our lakes and streams, are so well remembered throughout America.

All Pennsylvanians possess in their own right nearly 2,700,000 acres of woods and mountains. It is good to see and enjoy what is one's own before too much envying the possessions of one's neighbors.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1949

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #653)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

PENNSYLVANIA LEADS IN SUPPORT OF PUBLIC SERVICES DESPITE LOW PER CAPITA COSTS

In a recent analysis of State government finances, the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce pointed out that State Government expenditures per capita in Pennsylvania are among the lowest in the nation. In 1948 the total of \$54.68 per person was exceeded in 42 states and is 25% lower than the national average.

This low level of per capita expenditure would mean little if it were not accompanied by a high level of social and civic responsibility. The summary of State Finances in 1948 by the United States Census shows that despite the low general cost of its government, Pennsylvania spent more for the maintenance of its highways than any other state; that it spent more for highway construction, more for the operation of hospitals and institutions for the handicapped; and more for public welfare, including public assistance, than any other state in our nation. It was third in its expenditures for the public health, for public safety and for conserving its natural resources.

While the average increase in expenditure for operation among the forty-eight states was 31.1%, Pennsylvania's increase between 1947 and 1948 was only 12.9%. This may be compared with an increase of 116.4% in Illinois; 68.5% in Michigan; 99.6% in New York; 89.3% in Connecticut; 30.2% in Texas; and 29.4% in California.



RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1949

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E

(Weekly Series Release #654)

PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRY SHOWS CONFIDENCE IN ITS FUTURE

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

Although the reports issued to date by the United States Census of Manufactures cover only a small portion of the whole field of industry they provide an encouraging record of Pennsylvania's industrial progress since 1939.

Data so far received by the State Planning Board of the Department of Commerce show that Pennsylvania produced 27.4% of all American steel foundry products, 27.1% of all coke oven products, 18.4% of all boiler shop products, 27.6% of all clay refractories, 17.3% of all hydraulic cement, 32.2% of all flat glass, 17.8% of all storage batteries, 36.5% of all full-fashioned hosiery, and 27.3% of all knit underwear manufactured in the United States in 1947. In all these industries it led the nation.

That Pennsylvania enjoys the confidence of the industries doing business in the State is strikingly shown by the expenditures for new plant and equipment reported by the Census. Thirty-five percent of all such expenditures by American full-fashioned hosiery mills are credited to Pennsylvania, an amount more than one-third greater than in any other state.

Pennsylvania knit underwear mills invested twenty-five percent of the national total for that industry in new plant and equipment, this was a larger expenditure than in any other state. New plant expenditures in the storage battery industry were second in the United States, and second for firms manufacturing service and household machines.

While these items represent only a small portion of the State's total industrial activity, the Census reports, which are the only unbiased comparative records that have been available for a period of nearly nine years, seem to indicate that the manufacturing concerns now doing business in Pennsylvania have expressed great confidence in their location and in their future prospects here in the Commonwealth.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1949

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #655)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

FILMS FROM THE STATE GOVERNMENT

To know and understand Pennsylvania is to understand the qualities which have knit this nation into an enduring union and have built the pride which we all feel in the word "America". No better method for promoting public understanding, of our common problems and of the source of our national strength, can be imagined than a study of the State in which we live.

The various departments of the State government in Harrisburg have long been aware of their duty to acquaint the people of the State with its resources, its beauties and its opportunities and also with the responsibilities which we must face as citizens of this Commonwealth.

One of the most effective devices for this presentation of Pennsylvania to its own people is the collection of moving picture films available through various departments of our State government for use in schools and at public meetings.

A general picture of the scenic and historic attractions of the Commonwealth is presented in "Pennsylvania's Pleasure Land", a 25-minute film prepared by the Vacation and Recreation Bureau of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce.

The Game Commission has for distribution films in sound and color on the prevention of water pollution, on soil conservation, on the proper handling of firearms and on hunting of large game in Pennsylvania. Pictures illustrating the life of the wild creatures of our fields and woods from humming birds to wildcats are among those listed by some of the agencies of the State government.

The Board of Fish Commissioners has prepared studies of the life of our game fish and other films on the method of stocking the fishing streams of the State.

From the Department of Forests and Waters may be had films illustrating the recreational opportunities in our State Forests and Parks, methods of reforestation, the techniques of fire fighting in the woods and the necessity for fire prevention.

The Bureau of Highway Safety, Department of Revenue, has an important series of films dealing with safety practices which will decrease accidents to pedestrians, bicyclists and drivers on the State highways. Other films are available from the Departments of Health and of Welfare, the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission and a large number from the Department of Public Instruction.

A list of motion pictures now obtainable on loan from the State government is available from the Vacation and Recreation Bureau, Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, Harrisburg.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1949

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #656)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

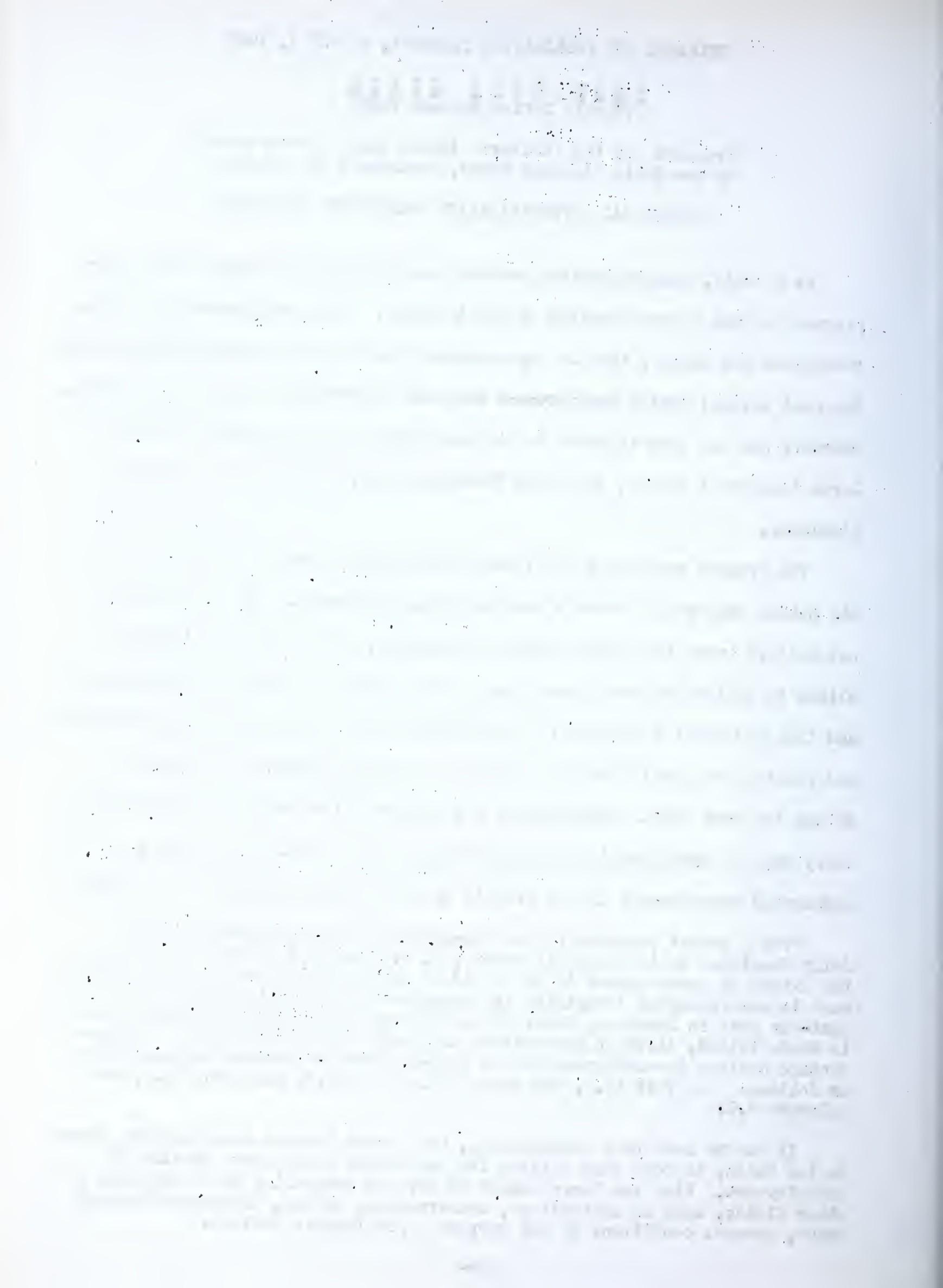
INDUSTRIAL DIVERSIFICATION STABILIZES EMPLOYMENT

As a whole, Pennsylvania's greatest insurance against large scale unemployment is the diversification of its industry. While employment is higher, throughout the Nation, than in any previous year in history except 1948, during the past several months unemployment has been increasing. The Keystone State, however, has not been affected to the same degree as neighboring and other large industrial states, the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce, discloses.

The primary reason for the rise in unemployment has been the decrease in the number employed in certain manufacturing industries. This condition is not uniform among the various types of industry, since although sizable declines in employment have taken place in the textile, non-electrical machinery and iron and steel industries, other groups such as food processing, automobiles and printing and publishing have shown no over-all decrease in employment during the past year. Pennsylvania has numerous firms engaged in practically every type of manufacturing so that unless there is a major recession, general widespread unemployment in the State's manufacturing industries is unlikely.

From a report prepared by the Sub-committee on Unemployment for the Joint Committee on the Economic Report, U. S. Senate, a current picture of the extent of unemployment in the field of manufacturing can be had. Employment in manufacturing industries in Pennsylvania has declined 8.8% from a post-war peak in December, 1947. This contrasts with 24.8% in Vermont, 20.8% in Rhode Island, 16.9% in Connecticut and 14.5% in Massachusetts. The percentage decline in employment from a post-war peak in surrounding states are as follows: New York 12.3, New Jersey 12.4, Ohio 9.9, Maryland, 14.8, and Delaware 9.0.

It can be seen that Pennsylvania, the second largest manufacturing State in the Union, is more than holding its own during the present decline of unemployment. With the large number of persons continuing to be employed in other fields, such as agriculture, construction, mining, transportation and trade, present conditions do not warrant a pessimistic outlook.



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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1949

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #657)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

THE FUTURE OF PENNSYLVANIA STEEL

Fears have often been expressed that the exhaustion of the high grade ores in the Mesabi Range of northern Minnesota might compel the movement of steel industries from the Pittsburgh area to other locations in our nation. There is little ground, however, for the belief that during the next half century any important movement of the great steel center of our nation is likely to occur.

From the beginning of modern industry, steel has been manufactured in regions which provide an abundance of coking coal. It has always proved more economical to move iron ore to an area of abundant coal supply than to transport coal to the regions producing the largest supplies of iron.

Since Western Pennsylvania today accounts for approximately one-third of all the coke manufactured in the United States and has adequate coal supplies to continue to produce at the present rate for the rest of this century and longer, there is every likelihood that the Pittsburgh steel area will suffer no serious loss of importance for several generations.

While the high grade iron ore of the Mesabi Range is not likely to last for more than a dozen years, there remain extensive deposits of a lower grade ore in the Lake Superior district. This ore can be prepared for use in blast furnaces by a relatively simple process.

The large ore beds recently discovered in Labrador provide a second source of high grade iron, although a large expenditure of capital will be necessary before that ore can be brought south to the Great Lakes to be transported by barges to the steelmaking centers.

Integrated steel mills can be profitably operated only in areas not too remote from markets where there is a demand not only for steel products but also for the by-products of the coke ovens so vital in modern chemical industries. Under present conditions, they can therefore be located effectively only in regions of established and diversified industry.

Since Pennsylvania's eastern and western steel mills are close to the nation's most important domestic and foreign markets for steel and chemical raw materials, and are also close to important sources of scrap iron, there is little reason to believe that the supremacy of the State, which has supplied 31% of American steel for many years, is likely to be seriously challenged in the near future.

Pennsylvania's own high grade iron resources lie chiefly in the great Cornwall mine near Lebanon. This is the oldest continuously productive iron mine in the United States, with an estimated reserve of sixty million tons and an annual production of more than a million tons of high grade ore and of other metals, including gold and silver in relatively small quantities. That mine is also the chief present source in the United States of the metal cobalt.

Looking far into the future, the greatest iron reserves in the world are probably not those of the United States but of Brazil and Europe, including immense undeveloped deposits in European Russia. But that is a problem for the twenty-first, rather than the twentieth century.

Since steel represents nearly 85% of all the manufactured materials in our present civilization, Pennsylvania's position as the center of the greatest steel producing area of the world is the chief source of its industrial strength and of our nation's power of defense in times of war.

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #658)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

CURRENT POPULATION TRENDS

During the past two decades the State Planning Board, Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, has prepared estimates of the State's population for the inter-censal years, the latest of which is as of August 1, 1948. The population for Pennsylvania at that time was estimated to be 10,490,482. This figure is substantiated by a recent release of the U. S. Bureau of Census which places the population of the Commonwealth on July 1, 1948 at 10,478,000.

The State Planning Board has also prepared a tabulation showing the estimated population of the State by counties for two-year intervals since the latest official U. S. Census, April 1, 1940. When comparing these estimates, trends in county population are disclosed which could not be apparent from the official census figures issued at ten-year intervals. For example, counties may show an increase in population by April 1, 1950 when the figures for the official U. S. Census are taken, but may have actually lost population for some years during the decade and have afterward regained all of their losses and resumed their former growth. In other instances counties might show an increase in population, but at the present time be losing inhabitants. Many variations of these trends are obvious.

The above observations are important to local officials, planners, and others when considering public works programs, debt amortization, and building developments. During the decade just past the war caused more happenings to disturb the normal trend of the counties' population than in any corresponding period in history. It is important to note, however, that during the past several years most counties appear to be tending to resume normality.

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(A copy of the tabulation showing population estimates by counties is attached so that communities can observe local population trends of interest).

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1949

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #659)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

NEW CENSUS REVEALS PENNSYLVANIA'S INDUSTRIAL GROWTH SINCE 1937

Preliminary reports of the United States Census of Manufactures show Pennsylvania second among the States in value added by manufacture, with a total of \$6,950,000,000, more than one-ninth of the United States total. The first state is New York, \$9,636,000,000; the third, Illinois, \$6,674,000,000; the fourth, Ohio, \$6,379,000,000.

In value added by manufacture, Pennsylvania exceeds the total of New England, \$6,772,000,000; of the eight South Atlantic states and the District of Columbia; \$6,941,000,000; and of the eight mountain states plus the three Pacific states, \$6,326,000,000.

The rise in Pennsylvania's industrial prosperity in the eight years since the preceding census is made evident by a few comparisons. In 1939, the value added by manufacture in the State's industries was \$2,477,000,000. The increase in the eight years was 280 percent. Production workers in 1939 totaled 853,000. In 1947, the total was 1,221,000.

The number of industrial establishments, which under the census classification was 13,116 in 1939, increased by 3,671 in the past eight years. The rise in the number of manufacturers was 28 percent.

The total of value added in Pennsylvania of nearly seven billion dollars in the year 1947 fails to include one of the most important items of Pennsylvania's industrial activity, the value of the products of its coal mines and its oil and gas wells so that these totals indicating the high place enjoyed by Pennsylvania as a manufacturing state do not include the vital contribution to American resources of the State's vast energy production, which is approximately one-sixth of all the energy resources employed in transportation, and manufacture, and in the lighting and heating of homes in the United States.

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2.7



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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1949

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #660)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

PENNSYLVANIA'S INCOME MORE THAN 15 BILLION DOLLARS IN 1948

Pennsylvania's total income payments to individuals in 1948 is estimated by the United States Census as \$15,126,000,000, an increase of \$1,117,000,000 from 1947. Between 1946 and 1948 the State's annual income increased by \$2,470,000,000, a rise of 20 percent in a period of two years. In Pennsylvania according to the August Survey of Current Business, "Increase in factory payrolls substantially out-paced nationwide advances".

Pennsylvania's increase in manufacturing payrolls during the two year period from 1946 to 1948 was 34 percent. This increase can be compared with a growth of 28 percent for the United States as a whole; 20 percent in New England; 23 percent in the middle eastern states (the group to which Pennsylvania belongs); 33 percent in the central states, and 23 percent in the far west.

In the two year period from 1946 to 1948 there was only one classification of total income payments in which Pennsylvania did not show a considerable increase. In sharp contrast to the nation as a whole, which recorded a rise of one percent in government payments, Pennsylvania showed a decline of 11 percent in this source of income, the second largest decrease of any State in our nation. This fact indicates that the income growth recorded during the past two years in our Commonwealth has made a smaller comparative drain on the taxpayer than in any state but one in our nation.

While the State's per capita income of \$1,444 is lower than that in several of our industrial states, due in part to the fact that much of the produce consumed on our general farms is not included in the money income of the State, nevertheless Pennsylvania's per capita income increased 17 percent in the past two years, a higher percentage gain than that of twelve of the thirteen New England and middle eastern states.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1949

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #661)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

PENNSYLVANIA'S PROGRESS IN PUBLIC RECREATION

According to the National Recreation Association's yearbook for 1949 Pennsylvania ranks first in our nation in the number of its recreation programs. An independent survey made by the State Planning Board shows that by August of this year 623 communities were providing full or part-time recreation services to their people.

A generation ago the importance of public recreation as a community responsibility was very little appreciated even in the largest of American cities. Although the pressures of industrial life and the concentration of population in the downtown areas of our big cities was leading to serious problems of delinquency and social unrest, little thought had been given to the necessity of preventive measures to combat these conditions.

Often a few scattered parks with carefully tended lawns protected from trespassers were the only evidences of community care for the recreational needs of their people. The only playgrounds were the side yards of schools usable only at recess time and closed and locked up during summer vacation.

Many forces have operated to arouse a deeper sense of responsibility. Chief among these have been the increasing danger of the highways for children at play, the rise of delinquency in closely crowded city neighborhoods, and the greatly increased leisure of our people. Proper provision of adequate public recreation has at last become a recognized form of social insurance. Cities with adequate playgrounds for their children, with programs for the constructive and pleasurable use of leisure time, through sports, crafts, music and dramatics, now have a preferred position for both residence and industry.

Many of our largest manufacturing corporations and many of our smaller firms have found that recreation programs, operated largely by their employes, make a definite contribution to better relationships between management and worker. Recreation stands today beside education, of which it can be considered as a less formal branch, as one of the strongest influences available for safeguarding the health and wellbeing of the people of our country.

Although Pennsylvania has the largest number of community programs of any State, the population served by those programs is still far below the need. Sixth hundred twenty-three communities out of more than 2,500 in the Commonwealth now have some organized recreation activity but only 115 have programs that supply the recreational needs of the people of the community throughout the year. And only 99 of these have legally established recreation boards to provide full official status for recreation in the community life.

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K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #662)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

PENNSYLVANIA'S DOMINANT POSITION IN AMERICAN STEEL

Despite the large increase in steel capacity in the western states during the Second World War, Pennsylvania's position in the industry has improved during the eight years since the taking of the last Census of Manufactures. A preliminary report of the Census of 1947 shows that the State accounted for 33.9 percent of the total value added by manufacture in steel works and rolling mills of the United States. The State's total of value added in the industry was \$772,300,000.

Of the 500,799 employes in the nation's steel mills, 178,623 worked in Pennsylvania, 35.7 percent of the national total. Pennsylvania mills paid out \$558,700,000 in wages and salaries to steel mill employes in 1947, which was 35.1 percent of the total steel mill wages and salaries in the entire country.

These totals indicate the overwhelming importance of the production of Pennsylvania's steel works and rolling mills to a nation which is the world's largest producer and consumer of steel.

Pennsylvania's employment and payrolls in the steel industry exceed those of Ohio, Illinois, New York and Michigan combined.

Industries included in these totals are all those producing primary steel as well as plate, sheet, strips, rods and tubing, which are the basic materials for America's most vital industry.

Pennsylvania also leads all other states in its output of most of the important secondary products of American steel mills. Because of this enormous production of basic and manufactured steel, the contribution of our State to the defensive power of the western world has been decisive, both in the First and the Second World Wars, and is decisive today in any program of national defense and industrial development.



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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1949

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #663)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

CUR AUTUMN FLOWERS

Before the trees take on their autumn color travelers along Pennsylvania highways and through its woods and fields are rewarded by the annual display of late wild flowers. These last blooms of summer are not so delicate as the first flowers of spring but are more sturdy and much more spectacular.

In low meadows and swampy places the man-high joe-pye weed and the glowing purple of ironweed lift above tangles of white boneset and thoroughwort. Meadowsweet with delicate rose pink flower heads is even more beautiful than many of the cultivated spiraeas of our gardens.

In damp, shady spots, the glass-like translucent stems of jewelweed still lift their spotted orange or yellow flowers. In wet, swampy ground an occasional lingering scarlet cardinal flower flames along the borders of a brook.

In open meadows or tangled roadside thickets the Jerusalem artichoke, whose roots were a prized food in colonial days, raises its bright sunflower blooms in great profusion.

But this is particularly the season when the wild asters with their immense variety of daisy-like flowers, ranging from white to deep purple or bright yellow, take over our roadsides and our fields. Their only rivals are the various types of goldenrod, whose graceful flower spikes are among the most beautiful of all our native wild flowers.

The fall dandelion and hawkweed sparkle along our roadsides, where a few late blossoms of purple chickory or yellow toadflax preserve a memory of summer.

With a slight tang of fall in the air there is no more pleasant period of the year to be outdoors than in late September along the roadsides of Pennsylvania.

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #664)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

PENNSYLVANIA'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE AMERICAN NAVY

Pennsylvania's contribution to the growth of the American Navy and Merchant Marine must always be a matter of pride to the people of this State. The record is a memorable one. It was a Pennsylvanian, John Fitch, who invented and constructed the first operating steamboat in the world, which in 1790 was making regular trips between Philadelphia and Burlington on the Delaware, vexed with mechanical troubles, but making a speed of eight miles an hour.

Seventeen years later, a second Pennsylvanian, Robert Fulton, perfected the first commercially successful steamboat, the Clermont, which operated on the Hudson.

The first great naval architect of our nation was Joshua Humphreys, who now lies buried in the yard of a Friends' Meeting House near Haverford. At the request of the Congress of our newly organized nation, Humphreys prepared plans for six ships of the line which were to constitute our first National Navy. The most famous of these ships was the Constitution, but the first one launched was the United States, built at Humphreys' yard in South Philadelphia, in 1797. Humphreys has properly been called the Father of the United States Navy. His ships had such excellent design and such stout construction that they revolutionized naval design and were imitated by the British Admiralty.

In 1804, Oliver Evans in his workshop on Market Street, Philadelphia, constructed the first self-propelled amphibious vehicle ever produced in the world. He drove this steam vehicle up Market Street to the Schuylkill, down the Schuylkill and up the Delaware, where it was used as a stream dredge.

In 1811, the New Orleans, built in Pittsburgh, became the first steamboat constructed and operated on western waters. It steamed down the Ohio to the Mississippi and down the Mississippi to Louisiana, establishing the practicality of steam driven transportation on the western rivers.

The next great step in American naval construction is also a Pennsylvania first. That was the launching, in 1843, from the Philadelphia Navy Yard, then on the site of Joshua Humphreys' yard in South Philadelphia, of the U.S.S. Princeton, the first screw-propelled naval vessel in the world. Both the machinery and the hull of this vessel were constructed in Philadelphia from designs by John Ericsson and Captain Richard S. Stockton of the United States Navy. The explosion of a cannon on this vessel, while firing a Presidential salute, led to tragic and romantic consequences. The explosion killed the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Navy, and the father of a famous beauty of the day, Julia Gardiner, who, with President Tyler and a company of distinguished civilians, was then on board the ship. Tyler's condolences to this lovely lady, bereaved of her father, were later extended into an ardent courtship and she became the wife of the President.

The first iron ship built in the United States was constructed in a Delaware River Yard in 1843, and the first iron battleship of the United States Navy, the U.S.S. Michigan, later renamed the Wolverine was launched on Lake Erie in that same year and for more than fifty years was the only battleship on the Great Lakes.

These are only a few among the notable contributions made by Pennsylvania genius, enterprise and industry in the defense of our nation and the development of its commerce.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1949

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #665)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

AN IMPORTANT RESPONSIBILITY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Local planning and zoning have come a long way since William Penn first laid out the City Hall Square and the rectangular blocks of Philadelphia in America's first urban plan. Pennsylvania has constantly maintained a place among those leading states which have granted power to the local communities for the establishment of commissions to study, adopt and administer development plans and zoning ordinances.

There are now 337 civil subdivisions throughout the State with either planning or zoning activities, many having both. All too often, however, zoning has been adopted without the solid base of a planning program, and as a result, many such ordinances are not correlated with the over-all physical, economic and social growth of the community. This can be remedied and is being remedied in numerous instances with the revision of old or the adoption of new, up-to-date ordinances as an integral part of a comprehensive plan.

Four counties, thirty-nine cities, one hundred eighty-nine boroughs, one town and one hundred four townships are benefiting from some form of planning or zoning with a goal of greater amenities and more enjoyable living conditions for Pennsylvania's greatest commodity -- its citizens.

This represents substantial progress in that type of self-improvement which is the greatest protection of local government from any form of remote control. It is the path which America has always followed in its rise toward the prosperity and standards of living envied by all the nations of the world.

It is, however, far from the all-out effort which the uncertainties of these times require if our State and all its communities are to maintain the high place they have inherited in the economic and cultural life of our nation. Only 58 percent of our cities, only 17 percent of our boroughs, and only 57 percent of our first-class townships now provide zoning protection for their residential and business property. Even fewer have based their zoning laws on a planned program for the future development of their own territory.

By far the worst off, in the continuing struggle for growth and improvement, are the communities which have totally ignored this opportunity to prepare for the future. Industry locates where good living conditions for management and workers are amply provided. Schools, parks, good housing, adequate streets and utilities, and quiet neighborhoods do not grow overnight, but are the result of good planning and ample protection.



RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1949

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #666)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

THE MEANING OF PENNSYLVANIA WEEK

Pennsylvanians have many grounds for pride in the fine historic traditions of their Commonwealth, in its steady growth and in the remarkable progress it has made since the close of the Second World War. Pennsylvania Week, celebrated from the 17th to the 24th of this month, will provide an opportunity for all of us to learn more about the vital contributions which our State has made and is now making to American progress in the arts and sciences, and in the improvement of its own opportunities.

What Pennsylvania is doing during this next week in impressing upon its own people, and particularly the children in its schools, the advantages and opportunities which have been created here by the kindness of nature, and the industry of the living and the dead is a true answer to every threat of an alien philosophy.

Truly to know and understand any part of America is to love and to have confidence in the principles upon which our State and Nation have grown strong. Such self-knowledge is, however, only the groundwork for what this unique statewide celebration aims to achieve.

Pennsylvania Week in 1949 comes at a critical time in the economic history of America. The war boom is over. The competition of communities for contented citizens and of industries for increased production is certain to be more keen and urgent now than at any time in recent years.

The State government is engaged in an all out program to improve the physical conditions of life in Pennsylvania and to encourage the growth of industry through the development of a highway system unsurpassed in our nation. Notable progress has already been made in the improvement of the waters in our streams, in the protection of our soil and in promoting the growth of our forests.

Every community in the Commonwealth has a like responsibility to its people, and every citizen has also the responsibility to urge upon his community the effort we must all make to create a better tomorrow.

Pennsylvania Week is a time to celebrate what we have already achieved and to honor men and women who have been leaders in that achievement. But it is also a time to frame programs of community action which will insure that our future progress will be as great as we have ever experienced in the past.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1949

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
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by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

PENNSYLVANIA LEADS IN INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION

A current release of the United States Census of Manufactures confirms the claims of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce that new industrial construction in Pennsylvania has exceeded that in any other part of our nation. Expenditures in the Commonwealth for new plants and equipment, as recorded by this Federal Census, totaled \$533,800,000 in 1947, as compared with \$498,300,000 in Ohio; \$497,400,000 in New York; \$478,400,000 in Illinois; \$427,700,000 in Michigan; and \$410,500,000 in California, the states registering the largest totals.

Expenditures by Pennsylvania manufacturers for new industrial construction alone also exceeded those in any other State. The total was \$201,400,000 as compared with \$179,300,000 in Ohio; \$173,200,000 in California; \$168,100,000 in Illinois; \$152,200,000 in New York; \$119,300,000 in Michigan, and \$115,200,000 in the six New England states. Expenditures for new machinery and equipment in Pennsylvania exceeded those in every other state but New York, which led by less than \$13,000,000.

This report by the Census of Manufactures, the first unbiased comparison of Pennsylvania's position among the states in growth of new productive capacity, confirms evidence from other sources as to the postwar development of the Commonwealth. The confidence of Pennsylvania's manufacturing establishments in the opportunities provided by the Keystone State is now available for all to read in terms of money invested in industrial expansion.

That this expansion has yielded rich returns in employment and payrolls is indicated by the estimate of the national income made by the United States Census in August, 1949. In discussing changes in State income between 1947 and 1948 the Census reported as follows:

"In line with the longer-run tendency manufacturing payrolls in New York increased at markedly less than the nation-wide rate. In Pennsylvania, on the other hand, increases in factory payrolls substantially outpaced nation-wide advances."



Pennsylvania State Library
DOCUMENTS SECTION

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1949

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #668)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

A GREAT UNITED EFFORT OF OUR PEOPLE

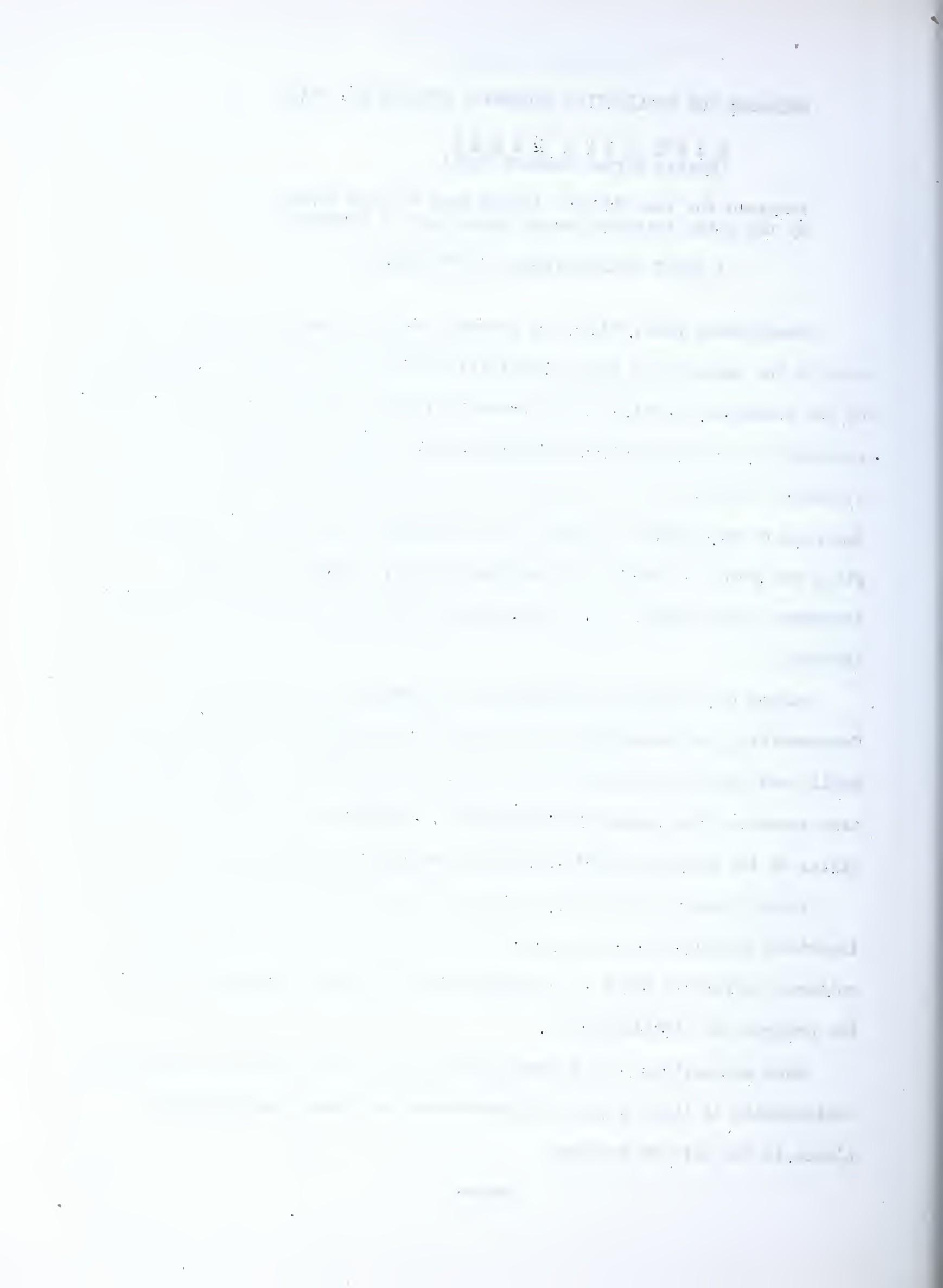
Pennsylvania Week, 1949, was probably the most successful effort ever made by the people of a large industrial State toward a better understanding of the resources on which their present and future happiness depends. First sponsored by the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce four years ago this statewide celebration has every year assumed greater importance. It deserves to rank among the long list of "Pennsylvania Firsts" which have given our State an enviable leadership in many, if not most, of the important events significant in American political, industrial and social history.

During the past week in hundreds of communities throughout the Commonwealth, the industries of the State have opened their doors to the public and permitted their neighbors to see, often for the first time, the true source of the community's prosperity. Exhibits have been held in many cities of the arts and crafts now being practiced by their people.

Pennsylvania is not only a leader in steel and coal and fifty other important products but also, perhaps, the foremost State in those quiet, cultural activities which are so important to personal happiness and to the progress of civilization.

Many communities have become aware for the first time of the important achievements of their sons and daughters who now occupy distinguished places in the life of America.

- more-



A special train bearing exhibits of Pennsylvania's industrial progress has traveled across the State carrying a large group of Pennsylvania leaders headed by Governor James H. Duff and the Secretary of Commerce, Theodore Roosevelt III. To the communities along its route it has carried the message of Pennsylvania's performance in the fields of art, science, technology, agriculture, conservation and industrial production. Its arrival has been the occasion of local celebrations dedicated to that one cause on which we all agree, the progress of our Commonwealth and the growth of its opportunities.

The week's celebration fittingly closed on Monday, October 24, with the breaking of the ground at Irwin by Governor Duff marking the beginning of construction on the western extension of the Turnpike. The completion of that highway from Philadelphia to the Ohio border will mark the greatest project in the field of public transportation ever undertaken by an American State.

That undertaking together with the statewide program for the clearing of our streams from pollution and industrial waste reflects, on the State level, what is also being undertaken in the many local programs for self-improvement now underway in the Commonwealth.

Although Pennsylvanians cannot of themselves influence the direction of National affairs, Pennsylvania Week has yielded evidence on every hand that a combination of local and State activities to make our Commonwealth a better place for living and for earning can justify unlimited confidence in our future and in the opportunities that can be created here for our children.

Pennsylvania State Library
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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1949

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #669)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

AN OPPORTUNITY TO PRACTICE CONSERVATION

The opening of the small game season is bringing hundreds of thousands of hunters into Pennsylvania's fields and woods where the wild life population has grown steadily through conservation measures during a period of thirty-six years.

It is hard to believe when one reads the report of the annual bag of game in the Commonwealth that one generation ago wild life had almost disappeared from Pennsylvania's woods. The gradual acquisition of our more than 860,000 acres of game land, the establishment of careful limitations of the hunting season and on the types of rifles or guns which may be used have permitted our deer, bear, rabbits and game birds to multiply in many cases to the practicable limit beyond which they would become a menace to our agriculture.

Last year, for instance, nearly 1,800,000 rabbits were shot on our game lands and an even larger number in the preceding year. The number of antlered deer brought out of the woods totaled more than 33,600 and the weight of the deer was nearly 3,865,000 pounds. Without this necessary and controlled check on our wild life population farming would soon become unprofitable in many of our northern counties.

However, the great benefit of the annual hunting season lies in the opportunity it provides for so many of our men and women to explore Pennsylvania's wild lands and to enjoy the pleasure of outdoor life in our brisk November woods. For thousands of our people the annual hunting

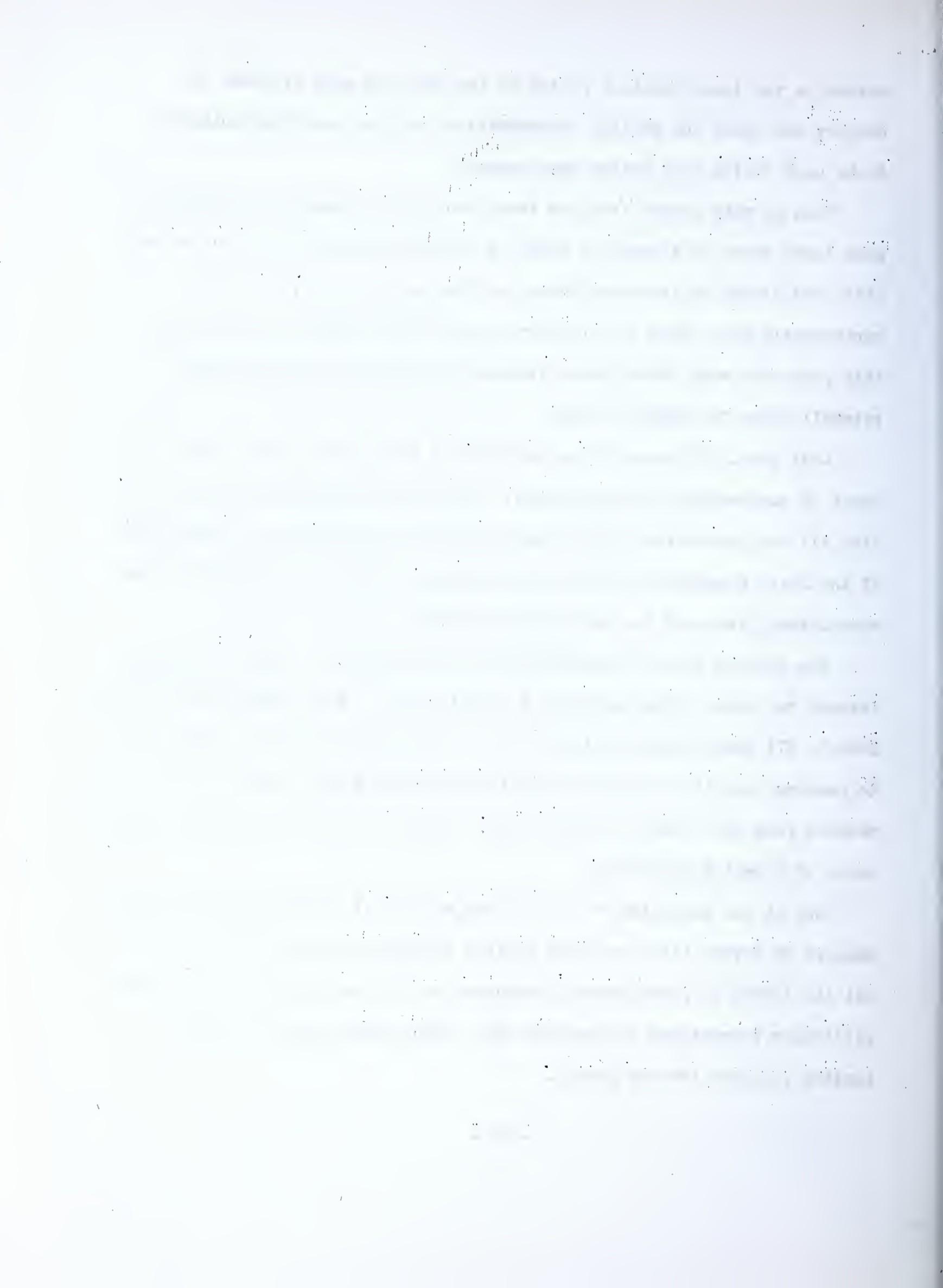
season is the ideal vacation period of the year and many millions of dollars are spent for hunting accommodations and for sporting equipment to be used during this autumn game season.

When so many people from our towns and cities descend on the State's game lands there is always the need for caution in the use of shot gun and rifle and always an increased danger of fire in the woods. This is particularly true after the long dry season of the summer and early fall this year when many areas in our forests have enjoyed no considerable rainfall since the first of June.

Last year, 871 forest fires occurred in the State and more than 13,000 acres of our woodland were destroyed. That was an exceptionally good year. With all the precautions that could be taken by the Division of Protection of the State Department of Forests and Waters, fires so far this year have considerably exceeded the low record of 1948.

The largest forest destruction by fire is caused by people traveling through the woods either on foot or in motor cars. Four hundred nine of the State's 871 forest fires last year were attributed to smokers, campers and to passing motorists who carelessly threw burning cigars, cigarettes or matches from the windows of their cars. This was by far the largest single cause of forest destruction.

Now at the beginning of the hunting season, at a time when the normal dangers of forest fire have been greatly increased because of dry weather, all the lovers of Pennsylvania's outdoors and of its wild life should take particular precautions to preserve those woods which provide so much healthy pleasure for our people.



Pennsylvania State Library
DOCUMENTS SECTION
RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1949

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #670)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

PENNSYLVANIA'S IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTIONS TO SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Announcement of the discovery and development of a new type of chemical compound, the fluorocarbides, at the laboratories of The Pennsylvania State College, marks one more in the long list of contributions made by the scientists of the Keystone State to the knowledge of nature and to the progress of modern technology.

The fluorocarbides have proved to be of great importance in the development of the atomic bomb. Their usefulness in civilian life appears to be almost unlimited since they provide a practically indestructible basis for plastics, oils, textiles and hundreds of other products for which a fire-proof and decay-resistant material has long been sought.

In another field of pure science, which may eventually yield rich dividends to modern life, the Bartol Foundation of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia has commenced the construction of a giant atom smasher, which will be one of the three largest in the world. It is in this Foundation of the Franklin Institute that investigations in pure and applied science are being undertaken, carrying out the spirit of the man whose lifework that great institution commemorates. For Benjamin Franklin was not only one of the most practical Americans in our National history but also one of our greatest scientific pioneers.

In another and allied field, research work conducted by private industry is making important contributions, particularly in the production of radio-active carbon in the plants of the Houdry Process Corporation and the Sun Oil Company.

Through the use of this rare carbon it has been proved possible to trace the chemical reactions of the human body and to investigate the causes of some of mankind's most dangerous diseases. The only important source of "Carbon 13" is a laboratory at Marcus Hook, on the Delaware.

That this important tool of medical research is an outgrowth of Eugene J. Houdry's discovery of the catalytic cracking process for the production of lubricating oils and gasoline is only one more example of the close association of pure and applied science which has marked so many of Pennsylvania's contributions to modern civilization.

Arkwright's pioneer achievements in the photography of moving objects and the very recent development of electronic calculators, both achieved at the University of Pennsylvania; David Alter's discovery of spectrum analysis; William Kelly's development of the Bessemer process for making steel are all examples of that combination of the practical and the scientific which is typically American and also typical of the achievements of our State.

Revised - Valid since January 1, 1949

DOCUMENTS SECTION

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1949

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #671)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

PENNSYLVANIA'S PROGRESS IN AVIATION

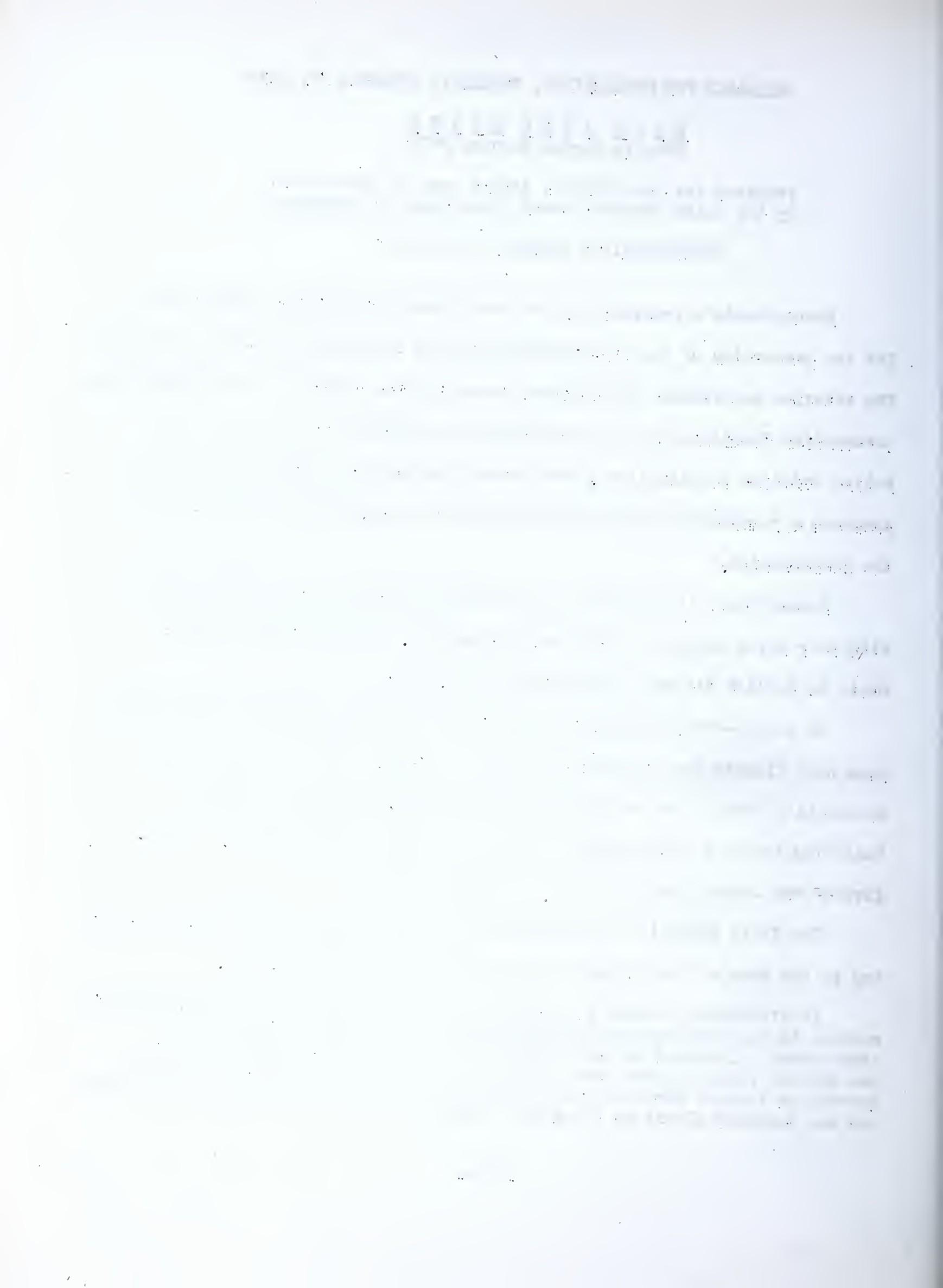
Pennsylvania's programs for the development of civilian airports and for the protection of the air-minded public has received nation-wide attention. The aviation enforcement and accident investigation program of the Pennsylvania Aeronautics Commission of the Department of Commerce, utilizing the State Police Aviation Investigators, has become a model for other States and has produced a remarkable decline in the number of accidents and violations in the Commonwealth.

Pennsylvania is also one of the best air marked States in the nation with over seven hundred established air markers. It was also the first State to publish its own aeronautical chart.

In twenty-two Pennsylvania communities over three hundred daily airline passenger flights are licensed by eleven airlines. So far in 1949, the Aeronautics Commission has licensed 349 airports, public and private, including twelve seaplane bases and one helicopter landing field. Forty-five of the State's airports are municipally owned.

The State today is the nation's leading helicopter manufacturing center and is the home of the largest light airplane plant in the world.

In Pittsburgh, Samuel P. Langley, the first American to apply scientific methods to the problem of mechanical flight, made many of his pioneer experiments. It would be interesting if he could return today to observe the immense progress made here in the field of transportation, to which he devoted so large a portion of his time and which only a generation and a half ago was regarded almost as a mad man's dream.



K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #672)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

THANKSGIVING, 1949

In the closing months of 1949, which end the first fifty years of the twentieth century, the people of Pennsylvania have every reason for celebrating a feast of Thanksgiving. Our material wealth and our average income have reached a level never before equalled in our history.

We have the assurance that great projects now well under way in Pennsylvania will provide new opportunities and new possibilities of enjoyment for us all. Foremost among these is a vast but highly necessary undertaking for improving the flow or the streams and rivers of our State and restoring the purity of their waters.

With the completion of the Pennsylvania Turnpike no other section of the nation will have so comprehensive or so modern a system of public highways.

The steady decline in infant and adult mortality and the periodic medical examination of our school children, which is now a fundamental part of our State system of education, provide assurance of a higher standard of public health than we have ever known before.

Racial and religious tolerance, which are among the most vital principles upon which the Commonwealth was founded, have made steady progress throughout the years and we may be happy to know that this State has become the first to insist on that principle in its program of aid to public housing.

Our men and women and the children in our schools have as a birthright their natural pride in our close association with events which have changed the current of modern history. The structures in which the independence and

3. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9.

union of our States was first resolved on and where the pattern of free government was established and put into practice are among our most cherished possessions.

Because of the courage and wisdom of a few great men, met long ago on Pennsylvania soil, and the tolerance and wise example of the founder of this Commonwealth, we now enjoy the blessing of freedom -- a blessing which, for two hundred and sixty years, our people have accepted as their birthright.

The events of the past decade have made those hard-earned liberties of action, thought and worship more precious than at any time in the memory of living man, for we have lately seen how, in great nations, human freedom can be disastrously lost.

Thanksgiving, 1949, is our day for gratitude, but it is also the day for a firm determination to maintain here in our State and Nation that tolerance, those individual rights, and that spirit of self-reliance through which we have chiefly attained so many of our present advantages.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1949

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #673)Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

PENNSYLVANIA'S POPULATION PASSES 10,600,000

The United States Census estimate of population just released shows a total of 10,633,000 persons living in Pennsylvania as of July 1, 1949. This includes persons in the armed forces stationed in the State but excludes members of the armed forces overseas. The State's total civilian population is estimated to be 10,618,000.

The Census issues its estimate with a note of warning that, because of the length of time since the Census of 1940 and the lack of information about interstate movements during the ensuing years, these estimates must be accepted with reservation.

The fact, however, that the revised estimate of the Census (of 10,478,000 total population as of July, 1948) agrees closely with the independent estimate made by the State Planning Board for August of that same year (10,490,000) considerably strengthens one's confidence in the 1949 report.

If these figures are accepted, Pennsylvania's increase of total population since 1940 was 733,000, and its increase in civilian population alone was 722,000.

An increase of 733,000 to the State's population over a period of nine years should be compared with an increase of 268,830 in the ten years between 1930 and 1940. It represents an addition to the State's population of approximately as many persons as now inhabit Pittsburgh, the State's second largest city, and more than the combined population of Delaware and Montgomery Counties, the third and fourth largest counties in the Commonwealth.

This indicates how great an additional demand has been created for all the facilities which this enlarged population is sure to need as it grows toward maturity. This includes schools, hospitals, recreation areas, increased water supply, housing, and, finally, increased employment.

Those who measure a State's growth only in terms of population often fail to consider the tremendous responsibility implied by a very rapid growth. A heavy additional load is placed upon all agencies dealing with the public health and welfare, when, over a somewhat brief period of years, a State's population grows at a speed greatly exceeding that of the previous decade.

Over the long term, Pennsylvania is probably more fortunate than otherwise that it has not, during the war years, had such an abnormal rise in population as that registered by the three Pacific States, Washington, Oregon and California, where the increases have ranged from 48 to 59 percent. If a period of economic recession should occur in the United States, it would be the States whose growth has been normal and within the means of its citizens to support which will be able to meet such economic storms with the least internal strain.

THE HISTORY OF THE
CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA

VOLUME 10

THE BATTLES OF Vicksburg and Gettysburg

BY JAMES M. McPHAIL

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS AND MAPS
BY WALTER D. COOPER

NEW YORK: THE MACMILLAN COMPANY
1903

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1949

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #674)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

PENNSYLVANIA AND THE BEGINNINGS OF THE AMERICAN DRAMA

It is a well established fact that the moving picture industry had its birth in Pennsylvania. The first photographs of consecutive action, the first projection of moving pictures, the first moving picture studio and the first moving picture theatre are all credited to the Keystone State, in Philadelphia or Pittsburgh.

Many years before the date of those first experiments in a new form of public entertainment and instruction, Pennsylvania had established its claim to be the birthplace of the American drama. Here in our State, the first American theatre was opened in 1723, despite considerable opposition to such "rude and riotous sports". Its performance consisted of marionettes and dialogues.

In 1753 the first American theatrical company of which history has any record began its career in Philadelphia with the presentation of Addison's "Cato". About the same period, Philadelphia contributed the first of its many players to the stage when Nancy George, a young woman of excellent family, shocked the town, according to Watson's Annals, with her selection of an acting career.

Since her day, such Pennsylvania players as Edwin Forrest, America's great tragedian of the Civil War period, Joseph Jefferson, Don Drew and the Barrymore family have made important contributions to our National theatre.

On April 24, 1767, Philadelphians witnessed the first performance of a play by an American dramatist. This was the blank verse tragedy, "The Prince of Parthia", written by Thomas Godfrey, Jr., who was born in Philadelphia, December 4, 1736.

The Southwark Theatre, opened in 1766, was the first permanent theatre building ever constructed in America. Despite a disastrous fire in 1821, the structure survived until 1912. Today, the Walnut Street Theatre in Philadelphia is the oldest in America.

In 1771, another Pennsylvania playwright added to the growing strength of our native theatre with two patriotic plays, of which the first was, "The Rising Glory of America". The author was Hugh Henry Brackenridge, whose name is prominently associated with the early political history of Western Pennsylvania and who afterwards became a Justice of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court.

During the British occupation of Philadelphia in the Revolutionary War, the leading spirit of a corps of British officers, presenting plays to relieve the tedium of their idleness, was Major Andre. Twenty years after Andre's death as a captured spy within the Colonial lines, a play entitled "The Death of Major Andre", was presented on May 14, 1798, in the same theatre in which he had played a leading part.

Pennsylvania State Library
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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1949

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #675)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

WHERE SHALL WE PARK?

One of the greatest dangers to the economic future of the Nation's cities today is the parking problem. When shoppers have no place to park in the central city, and when they become weary of fighting their way to the big downtown stores, the suburbs prosper and grow. This decline of shoppers and business people travelling into the mid-town scramble can be shown by the circulation figures for most of our larger cities.

It is significant that a Pennsylvania city was the first to face the problem and to pioneer a solution to it. The Pittsburgh Parking Authority was created in 1943 and authorized to build and operate parking facilities, to issue tax-exempt revenue bonds, and to acquire land by eminent domain. Its purpose was the building and operation of a coordinated system of public parking garages. With a program starting with six garages at an approximate cost of nine million dollars and an eventual goal of twenty garages, in addition to the construction of a four and one-half million dollar, thousand car underground garage, Pittsburgh is well on its way toward relief from its most serious traffic problem.

But what of the medium sized community? Certainly their parking problems are as grave as those of a metropolis. Pennsylvania is again leading the way by showing the Nation how one of its communities has come up with the answer. The merchants of Allentown, banding together as Park and Shop, Inc., have succeeded in acquiring seven downtown lots with 860 parking spaces, all of which are within three hundred steps of at least one of the sixty member stores.

10. *Leucosia* *leucostoma* *leucostoma* *leucostoma* *leucostoma* *leucostoma* *leucostoma*

They hope to increase this to a 1200-car capacity by next year, and are planning the construction of a 150-car garage, and of floors to be served by ramps above the lots.

Cities throughout the State and Nation are looking to the Allentown plan as an answer to their parking problem, and the basic ideas of Park and Shop, Inc., are being widely adopted. Pennsylvania's cities are indeed fortunate in having, as they do, the public spirited citizens who can face and solve such problems as this. The increase in urban redevelopment activities in conjunction with the planning and zoning programs of many of our communities point the way to a further solution of this very real danger to our central cities.

82 m

The last three days of October passed out with a steady air and quiet
gusts of wind. At 1000 hours each day the temperature did not drop
below 60° and at 1800 hours it was still 55°.

On November 1st the wind died down, probably because of the pressure in
the south and south west which had been decreasing. The air was very cold and
there were many small clouds in the eastern sky, but the sun was still strong.
The air was clear and the temperature did not drop below 50° during the day.
At 1000 hours the temperature was 55° and at 1800 hours it was 50°. The
air was very dry and there was no wind.

83 m

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1949

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #676)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

PENNSYLVANIA'S HOME GROWN CHRISTMAS TREES

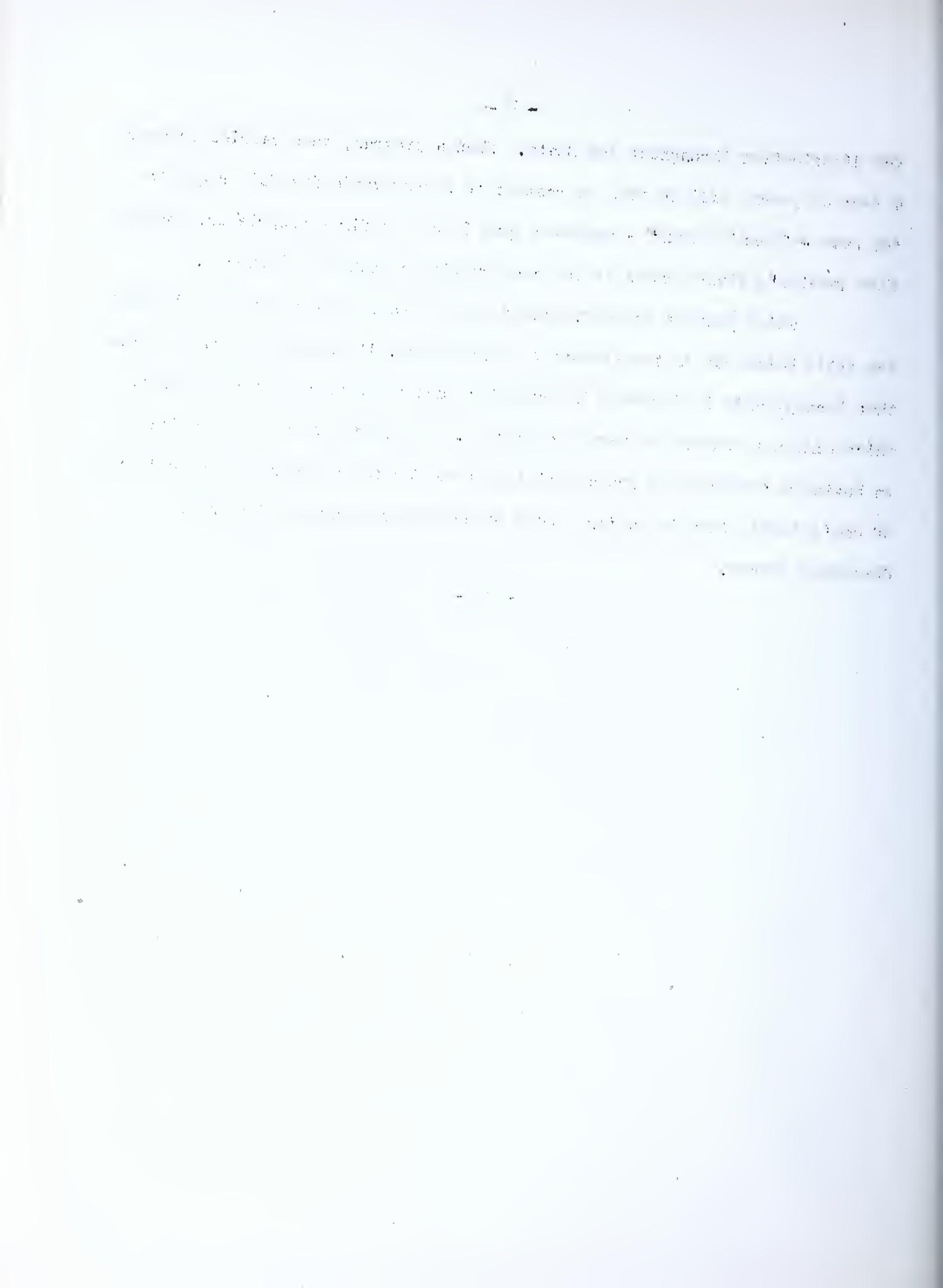
Many of the Christmas trees sold in our markets this week are wild trees cut in the north woods, or even in Canada and Newfoundland, but in Pennsylvania, the planting and growing of Christmas trees as a regular crop has reached larger proportions than in any other State. Not only are we the largest producers of commercially grown Christmas trees but we also have the largest Christmas tree plantation, an area of approximately 4,000 acres in Indiana County, where the principal business is the growing of an annual crop of trees for the holiday market. These thousands of acres of cultivated trees, from which an annual crop is cut, are not in any sense a part of the reforestation program of our State Department of Forests and Waters.

Every year, the Department grows and supplies, at less than cost, millions of trees for replenishing our private and public forests. This planting is designed to increase the State's production of timber products and to protect its water sheds. For this reason, no trees supplied by the State for planting are permitted to be used for ornamental purposes, nor may they be cut for sale as Christmas trees.

During 1949, approximately 18 million seedling trees were furnished by the State, including not only evergreens but also many species of hardy broad leaf trees. This program is rapidly expending, and it is anticipated that in 1950, if we experience a normal winter with a sufficient snowfall to protect the young trees, as many as 50 million seedlings may be available

for distribution throughout the State. Such a program, when carried on over a term of years, will do much to restore to Pennsylvania its full right to the name - "Penn's Woods" - bestowed upon it by its first proprietor, who was also America's first leader in the conservation of natural resources.

While many of the Christmas trees for sale on our streets this week are still being cut in the forests or waste lands, it is also pleasant to know that Pennsylvania is foremost in providing such trees as a continuous crop, which will not weaken our forest resources. One need have no more hesitation in buying a commercially grown Christmas tree for the pleasure of the children of one's family than in buying a head of celery or asparagus for their Christmas dinner.



RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1949

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #677)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTIONS

New Year's Eve is the customary time for resolutions concerning one's personal conduct over the coming year, but this New Year marks a time of larger significance. In the light of the traditions of Pennsylvania, which have been preserved with remarkable tenacity over a period of two hundred fifty years, it should be possible for all of us to agree upon a few common purposes, on which we can unite in facing the second fifty years of the 20th century.

In order that we may preserve the liberties which we now enjoy as Americans and which are enjoyed so freely in few other nations in the world, we must surely deepen our interest in the affairs of government, whether that government be of our community, our state or our nation. This involves the acceptance of personal responsibility to uphold beyond all else the great fabric of institutions by which our nation grew strong and under which our people have attained the opportunities which they now enjoy.

It also involves the responsibility of encouraging good government wherever we find it and of altering whatever is bad. It is not enough to destroy what does not please us. We must uphold conscientious and far-sighted policies pursued by men in public office and constantly strengthen their efforts by our support.

We can also join in another important resolution -- to conserve all those resources of our State which were the gift of nature, but which must also constitute the wealth of the generations which will succeed us here. These resources of soil, of water, of minerals, and of forests have been the

2. *Scutellaria* *lanceolata* *L.* *Scutellaria* *lanceolata* *L.*

foundations of Pennsylvania's growth and provide the principal reason why we are all now numbered among its citizens.

These resources, together with the traditions of industry, tolerance, personal freedom and goodwill on which our Commonwealth was founded can only be protected and preserved by constant and unselfish effort and devotion. Perhaps, in this connection, it would be well to remember the words of William Penn, written into the first Frame of Government, adopted in 1682:

"Governments like clocks go from the motion men give them, and as governments are made and move by men, so by them they are ruined too. Wherefore governments rather depend upon men than men upon governments. Let men be good, and the government cannot be bad; if it be ill, they will cure it."

There is perhaps one more resolution which the uncertain posture of the world urges upon all men, and we in Pennsylvania are happy even there that the first voice ever to be raised in the cause of international peace was that of our Founder. We can surely all agree during the coming year and during the coming half century to encourage all agencies working for peace in the world and to regard as a personal responsibility all those evils, injustices and needs which come under our personal observation.

The accumulation of those evils in modern society which men could deal with at first hand is surely the deepest cause for that unrest among the nations which threatens the peace of the world. To delegate our plain duties to government, whether local, state or federal, is to invite a usurpation of power over our lives which in the end might cost us our most precious liberties of thought and action.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1950

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #678)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

NEW EVIDENCE OF PENNSYLVANIA'S POST WAR DEVELOPMENT

According to the indexes of regional income compiled by Business Week magazine, the Philadelphia Federal Reserve District, which includes all of Pennsylvania east of the Alleghenies, as well as southern New Jersey and Delaware, has shown the highest increase in income since January, 1946, of any district along the Atlantic Coast and of any part of America except four districts in the middle west.

The regional increase for the Philadelphia district amounted to 34.6 percent, compared with 28.7 percent in New York, 23.3 percent in New England, and 30.1 percent for the Pacific Coast.

The rise in income for the Philadelphia District was not unexpected since Pennsylvania, as a whole, over the past two years, has been maintaining a percentage increase in manufacturing payrolls and in the State's total income at a higher rate than the nation as a whole.

High agricultural income, the growing importance of the State's oil refineries in the national economy and the diversification of industry have assured a steady and healthy progress which was little interrupted by the change-over from war production to the supplying of civilian goods during the past three years.

The heavy demand by American industry for Pennsylvania steel and coal has also strengthened the State's position since the close of the war despite recent interruptions to production.

This progress shown by various estimates of income, including those of the United States Census, has proved an adequate answer to the fears entertained half a generation ago that the State had reached the peak of its industrial capacity. Its wartime achievements, its unsurpassed record in the production of steel and iron and its continued national leadership in the output of coal have been supplemented by the development of immense oil refineries along the Delaware, by the expenditure of billions of dollars by industries and utilities to modernize their plants and increase their capacity, and by extensive improvements now under way on the State's streams and highways.

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #679)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

THE GREATEST AMERICAN FARM SHOW

The 34th annual Pennsylvania Farm Show, closing on January 14, has grown from a modest start in 1917 to be the largest show of its kind in the United States. It is sponsored by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture with the cooperation of some fifty state-wide agricultural associations.

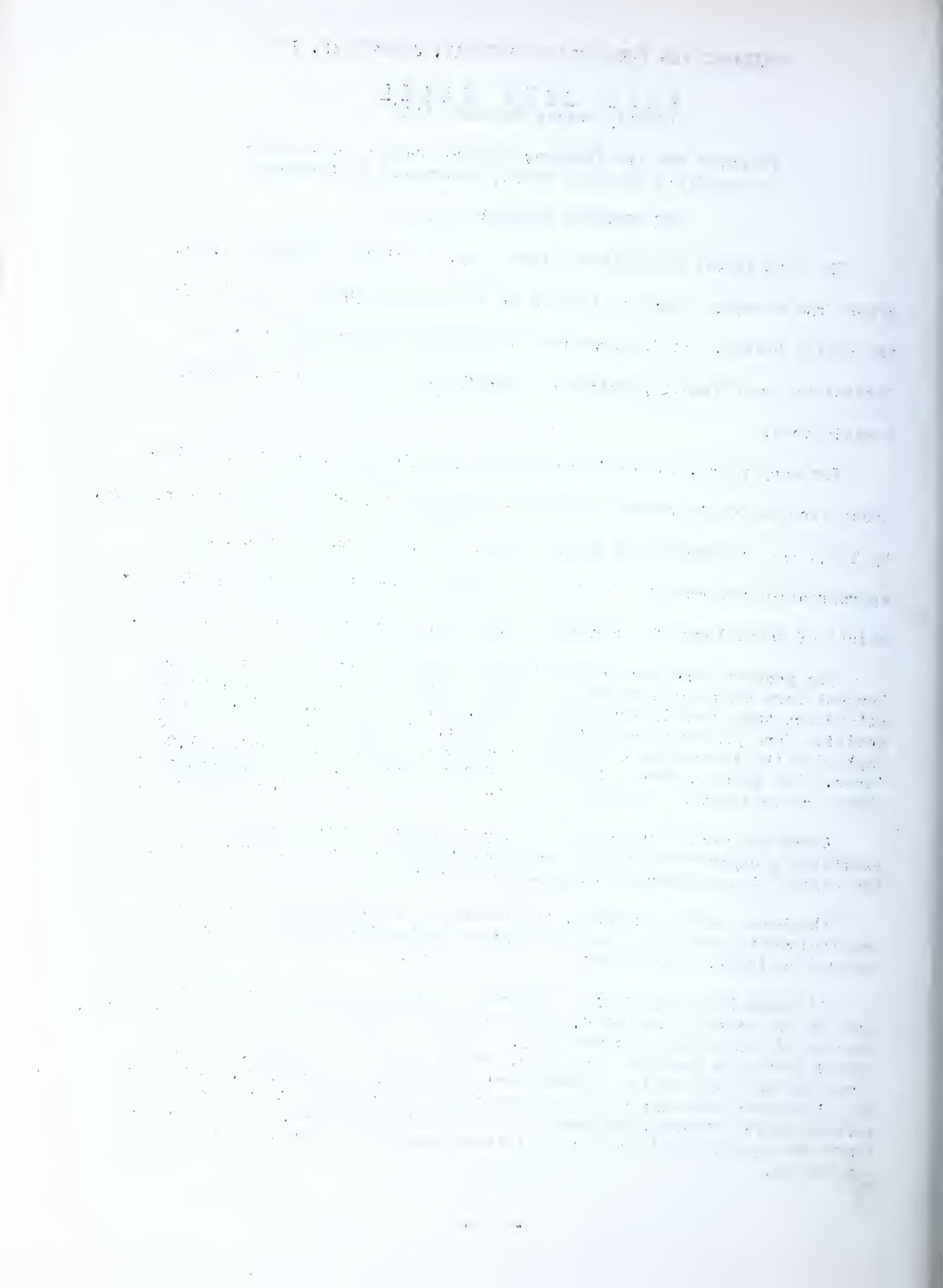
For many years, the exhibits of Pennsylvania farm products and live-stock were housed in rented buildings scattered throughout central Harrisburg. By 1929, the attendance had grown to some fifty thousand persons, and an appropriation was made by the General Assembly for the erection on the outskirts of Harrisburg of a permanent building, which was dedicated in 1931.

The present structure with fifteen acres of floor space is now the largest farm show building in the United States. It needs to be, as the attendance this year is estimated at 500,000. Approximately 10,000 competitive farm products are judged each year. The scope of the exhibits emphasize the remarkable diversity of activity on Pennsylvania's 171,000 farms. The great number and variety of farm machines, equipment and tools shown are an index of the highly specialized industry farming has become.

Among the most popular of the many farm show attractions are the exhibits by departments of the State government and the demonstration by the State Police of horsemanship and dog training.

The horse pulling contest, the horseshoe pitching contest and the entertainments put on by the farm youth organizations crowd the great covered coliseum, which seats 7,600 spectators.

Although Pennsylvania has world-wide renown as the greatest industrial area of its size in the world, its farming has always been one of the chief sources of its continued prosperity. While the State ranks 19th in the United States in land use for crops, and 37th in pasture land, it ranks first in the value of its chickens and eggs sold, in buckwheat, mushrooms and cigar leaf tobacco; third in clover and timothy hay; fourth in the sale of dairy products; and sixth in its output of apples. In many other important agricultural products, it ranks among the first ten states of our nation.



RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1950

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #680)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

PENNSYLVANIA'S GREATEST CITIZEN

Benjamin Franklin, whose birthday occurred on the 17th of January, was Pennsylvania's greatest citizen; and, perhaps, more truly than any man yet produced in the history of our nation, embodied the variety of qualities which have made America great. Despite his own well-known quip that "he that teaches himself hath a fool for a master", Franklin had little formal schooling of any kind and was put to work at the age of ten. However, he developed habits of tireless industry, a constantly inquisitive mind and very early exhibited the self-confidence, enterprise and common sense which have been profound forces constantly at work in the formation of our national character.

Few men of modern times have contributed so much to the growth of a nation or to the progress of knowledge, or have been enabled to introduce so many necessary improvements in everyday life. As a businessman, Franklin became the leading printer in the Colonies. He engraved and printed America's first paper money. He published the first novel ever issued from the presses of the thirteen colonies. His business success was so great that he was able to devote his mind to scientific studies and to the public interest at the age of forty.

As a scientist, working with crude apparatus, he demonstrated the identity of lightning and electricity. He developed the theory of positive and negative electricity, which is the foundation of modern knowledge in that field. He investigated the nature of cyclones and made the earliest observations on the course and the cause of the Gulf Stream.

As a practical inventor, Benjamin Franklin is responsible for the lightning rod, bifocal spectacles, and the system of hot air heating. As a citizen, he founded the American Philosophical Society, America's first circulating library, and the University of Pennsylvania. He organized the first fire company in Philadelphia, the first public street cleaning service and improved the city's street lamps. He was instrumental in establishing the first American hospital.

As a statesman, he attempted in vain to prevent those actions by the British crown which precipitated the Revolutionary War, and when the war had begun persuaded an undemocratic King of France to extend enormous loans to the fighting Colonies and to ally himself with the American cause. He was the chief negotiator of the treaty of peace with Great Britain, became President of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and played an important part in the Constitutional Convention.

His practical spirit remained with him until the end. At the age of eighty-one, he published a paper on "The Cause and Cure of Smoky Chimneys". His importance as a statesman and a man of science was so great at the time of his death in 1790 that the French Assembly declared a three-day period of mourning in memory of the first American to become in any true sense a citizen of the world.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1950

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #681)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

PENNSYLVANIA'S CONTRIBUTION TO AMERICAN SECURITY

Pennsylvania's present prosperity is based on three factors: the good fortune of the State's location, the immense wealth of its mineral resources, and, more important than either of those, the energy and hard work of its people. Since 1911, over a period of 39 years, Pennsylvania's mines, quarries and oil wells have produced minerals valued at thirty billion dollars. This is a far greater contribution to the basic material wealth of the United States than has been made by the people of any other State of our nation. It is safe to say that in the first half of the 20th century, nearly 18 percent of all the native raw materials for American industry have come from Pennsylvania.

Included in this total are more than 4,900,000,000 tons of anthracite and 7,300,000,000 tons of bituminous coal extracted from our mines from the earliest record down to date to provide heat, light and power for the development of the nation.

Pennsylvania's oil wells, though now overshadowed by the vast fields of Texas, Oklahoma and California, have contributed nearly 1,150,000,000 barrels of oil of the highest grade since the discovery of Drake's well in 1859. Our mills and quarries, since 1891, have produced 1,300,000,000 barrels of cement for the building of foundations, skyscrapers, dams, highways and bridges. No state has contributed so much, quite literally, to the foundation of American prosperity or to the vast public works of the nation.

In the first fifty years of the century, Pennsylvania's output of 800,000,000 tons of steel has made possible the growth of American railroads and the security of our defense in years of war. Our by-product and beehive ovens have produced 1,054,000,000 tons of coke since the turn of the century and equally enormous quantities of coal tar products, which are the foundation of the dye stuff, chemical, plastic and pharmaceutical industries.

The wealth and the security which our nation has attained are the direct product of billions of hours of work performed by millions of men, most of whose names are now only dimly remembered, but it is the hard fact of their labor and enterprise recorded in these figures of production which has provided us with the only security which can ever be attained by free men.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1950

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #682)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

"BEYOND THE BOUNDARIES"

Over three hundred civil subdivisions in Pennsylvania are participating in some form of planning and zoning. Numerous other towns are contemplating planning and zoning activity, profiting from the experiences of their neighbors.

To many of these communities has come the realization that their problems are not confined within their borders -- that their suburbs, the surrounding country, or the adjacent village has almost as much an effect physically, socially and economically as if the political boundary did not exist. Toward an answer to the question of how a community can plan for the future, without knowing the future of such an influencing area, the State enabling legislation now provides for community cooperation in any normal governmental function, including planning, zoning and the control of land subdivision.

This recent enabling legislation allows adjacent communities to cooperate on a regional approach to the planning process without losing any of the powers they possess as individuals. Some activities, such as subdivision control, may be delegated to the regional commission, but local commissions and local ordinances do not suffer, but rather, are enhanced by cooperation at the regional level. Cities, boroughs, and townships may, if they wish, form their own planning commissions, and be represented, as well, on the larger regional body. Many of Pennsylvania's greatest cities have unofficial regional planning bodies, and an awakening of interest, stemming from the new state laws, in such cities as Easton, York and the Beaver County area is pointing toward the establishment of official regional bodies.

It is gratifying to know that Pennsylvania is among the leaders of the states which provide for such regional cooperation. More comprehensive plan, more uniform civic improvements, closer cooperation, and far better communities are sure to be the result.

? 38.49
J. 7

the first time, and the first time I have seen it.

It is a small tree, about 10' high, with a trunk 10" in diameter, and a few large roots.

The bark is smooth, greyish brown, and has a few small lenticels.

The leaves are opposite, elliptic-lanceolate, acute, 4" long, 1" wide, with a few small lenticels.

The flowers are white, in terminal cymes, with a few small lenticels.

The fruit is a small, round, yellowish orange, with a few small lenticels.

The seeds are small, round, yellowish orange, with a few small lenticels.

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Penn.
Document SECTION
RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1950

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #683)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce

LACE CURTAINS FOR OUR WINDOWS

Pennsylvania leads all the States in its manufacture of lace goods. Its leadership in this industry is even more striking than its dominance in the production of such raw materials as coal and steel. Strangely enough, it is in the anthracite coal region, centering around the cities of Scranton and Wilkes-Barre, that nearly half of all the lace curtains and lace dress goods in the United States are produced.

The making of lace by hand is one of the oldest and most beautiful of all the European folk arts which were brought to America by the early settlers, but the process is a slow one, requires great skill and a lifetime of application. Manufacture by hand of a lace curtain or tablecloth would often require months of labor, and the resulting product was often worth its weight in gold.

It was natural that great effort would be made to devise machines capable of reproducing the effect of handwork in this delicate and intricate art. In 1885 the Wilkes-Barre Lace Manufacturing Company began the production of Nottingham curtains. This was the first lace-manufacturing establishment in the United States. Before many years its product was in use all over the nation. American-made lace curtains were for the first time brought within the price range of the average family and became accepted decoration for the front windows of millions of homes.

In 1914, the city of Scranton raised a million dollars for the encouragement of new manufactures. One of the important results of this drive to assist manufacturing industry in the nation's largest hard coal city was the establishment of the Scranton Lace Company, now one of the most important in the United States. Philadelphia, Delaware and Lancaster Counties are also prominent.

While the manufacture of lace is not an industrial giant, it has provided employment opportunities for thousands of women throughout the hard coal regions, as well as in Philadelphia, Delaware and Lancaster Counties.

In 1947, thirty-six percent of all national expenditures for new plants and equipment in the industry was made by Pennsylvania firms and the State's production of lace goods was valued at \$27,915,000.

Journal of Health Politics, Policy and Law, Vol. 35, No. 3, June 2010
DOI 10.1215/03616878-35-3 © 2010 by The University of Chicago

the following table gives the results of the experiments.

“*It is the first time I have seen such a thing.*”

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #684)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

THE IMPORTANCE OF COUNTY AND REGIONAL PLANNING

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has proved in recent years its great capacity for the production of manufactured goods and raw materials but the future prosperity of many areas of our State will rest, as is proper in a democracy, on the efforts of our local governments to promote the improvement and the development of their areas. Fortunately, in Pennsylvania, through our county and regional planning enabling laws, all necessary power is in our hands to determine our own fortunes and to provide opportunities for ourselves and our children.

War years and years immediately following a great war have always been marked by unusual population changes. The period between 1940 and 1950 has been no exception to this rule. The United States Census estimates that Pennsylvania gained 733,000 in its total population between the spring of 1940 and the summer of 1949. In the previous ten years, the State had increased by only 268,830.

Many of our counties, particularly those in the neighborhood of large cities, have shown a growth of as much as twenty-five percent during the past nine years, while other counties in the rural sections of the State have lost population because of movement to the cities.

Growth in industrial production and employment has also been highly irregular. Some counties have shown a remarkable expansion in employment and payrolls, while others have barely held their ground despite large State-wide gains.

In some sections of our Commonwealth, farming is the largest single source of income. In others, important opportunities exist for developing the tourist and recreational business into a major industry. Still other of our counties are in serious need of county-wide efforts to promote diversified manufacturing.

The problems arising from the construction of new highways and from greatly increased automobile and truck traffic have assumed a major importance in several sections of our State.

In certain of our coal producing counties, unemployment, due to the declining demand for anthracite, presents a long term problem of great concern to local and State authorities. County and regional planning with a strong emphasis on the full utilization of all resources of location, power, available labor supply and local raw materials might do much to solve this problem, but no community acting alone can hope successfully to cope with it. All such problems emphasize the urgent need for county and regional planning.

That fact has been widely recognized in the vicinity of our larger cities and steps are now under way following a meeting of the County Commissioners of Bucks, Chester, Delaware and Montgomery Counties, called at the suggestion of the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce, to undertake the formation of a regional planning commission to deal with the housing, traffic and development problems of the suburbs of Philadelphia.

In other areas of the State where local planning has been highly successful, regional planning commissions are now in the process of formation to promote industrial growth and the improvement of facilities over areas which no civil subdivision can hope to deal with alone.

There has never been a time in Pennsylvania's history when planning on a county and regional basis was more necessary or could yield such rich dividends, -- both in the strengthening of local government and in the development of conditions favorable to the State's prosperity.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1950

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #685)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

A MEMORABLE WEEK IN AMERICAN HISTORY

The week of the 21st of February is notable for three events, which are by a curious coincidence rather intimately connected. First in importance, of course, is the birth of George Washington, who won his first fame as a soldier on Pennsylvania soil, spent the most critical period of his military life in Pennsylvania at Valley Forge and finally moved into a house on lower Market Street in Philadelphia to complete his public service as the first President of our nation.

On the 21st of February, in 1885, the Washington Monument was dedicated after a long period of delay in its construction. On the peak of the Monument, its imaginative architect had placed a small capstone of aluminum, at that time a rare metal produced by an expensive chemical process and only notable as a scientific curiosity.

Strangely enough, on the 23rd of February, the day after the celebration of Washington's birthday and one year and two days after the dedication of the Monument crowned by that capstone, a young American classical student, Charles Martin Hall, made a discovery which has resulted in the universal use of aluminum. On that day he discovered a method of extracting the metal by passing an electric current through a fused solution containing aluminum oxide and the mineral cryolite.

The first factory in which this process was ever used was a small shed-like structure in the city of Pittsburgh, operated by the Pittsburgh Reduction Company. With the opening of that pioneer plant aluminum was launched as a new industrial material soon to rival copper, lead, zinc and steel as a raw material for a thousand commercial and domestic uses, and Pennsylvania has played a large part in that development.

More than one million tons of the metal and its alloys are now annually produced in America -- a far cry from the small button-like globules first produced on the day after Washington's birthday sixty-four years ago.

10. The following table gives the results of the experiments.

在這裏，我們可以說，當我們說「我」的時候，我們說的其實是「我們」。

Fig. 1. The effect of NaCl on the Ca^{2+} uptake.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1950

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #686)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

WOMEN IN PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRY

One of the most striking effects of modern war is the very large immediate increase in the employment of women in industry. This began to be noticeable during the period of the First World War when the percentage of women wage-earners rose from 12.3 to 14.6 in 1919 and continued to rise to 17 percent in 1921. By 1940 approximately one-fifth of all wage earners were women but on the outbreak of the war the percentage rose rapidly until in 1944, 28.9 percent of all industrial workers were female. The total female employment in manufacturing in that year was 455,192.

A large part of these gains have been maintained and today nearly one-fourth of all wage earners in industry are women, approximately twice as high a percentage as in the years preceding the First World War.

In Pennsylvania, there is a very sharp geographic division between the area of the State with the highest proportion of male workers and the area in which women have their highest percentage of industrial employment. In twenty of the western counties of the State male employment accounts for from 82 to 99.7 percent of the working force. The only exception in this solid lock of western counties are Erie, Crawford and Jefferson Counties whose employment pattern is similar to that in the central section of the State where women workers generally account for from one-third to one-fourth of all wage earners.

In the eastern counties with the single exception of Delaware, with its ship building and oil refining industries, women represent more than one-third of the active labor force and in a few counties more than one-half.

In Adams County, where food packing is an important industry; in Juniata, with its large rayon mill, and in Cameron, where a single electrical lamp manufacturing industry is the largest employer, women predominate over men in the industrial labor force.

The gradual gain in the employment of women, even in the western section of the State, reflects an increasing diversification of industry and the growing realization of the important contribution which women have made to our industry in every period of national crisis. There does, however, appear to be a definite and natural limit of approximately 25% to the peace-time employment of women in productive industry, partly because of the demand for their services in sales and office work, and more importantly because of their vital function as homemakers for our future generation.

THE HISTORY AND THEORIES OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

The Civil Rights Movement (CRM) was a broad-based social movement in the United States that sought to end racial segregation and discrimination.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1950

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #687)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

THE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF WOMEN IN AMERICAN MEDICINE

One hundred years ago, on March 11, 1850, the first college in the world organized for the medical education of women was founded in Philadelphia. The celebration of the anniversary of this institution, now known as the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, marks an event of first importance not only in medical history but in the age-long struggle of women for equal professional opportunities.

When the first classes of this college were held in rented rooms in the rear of 627 Arch Street, Philadelphia, the prejudice against women entering the professions was so great that no woman with a medical degree had ever practiced in Pennsylvania until Dr. Hannah Longshore, a graduate of the first class of this college, hung out her sign in 1852.

Since that day more than two thousand graduates of this institution have provided a convincing demonstration of the ability of women to practice brilliantly in almost every branch of the healing profession.

The achievements of the graduates of this old college have slowly but surely worn down the high wall of prejudice which once existed against members of the gentler sex engaging in the relief of suffering through scientific practice.

The progress was slow and often discouraging. Many of the early advances were due to the energy of Dr. Ann Preston, who like Hannah Longshore was a graduate of the first class of women ever to be conferred with the degree of Doctors of Medicine. Dr. Preston became the first woman professor in a medical college in America. In 1861, she founded the Women's Hospital of Philadelphia, where early students of the institution received their clinical training.

An important forward step was made when the Pennsylvania Hospital, itself the oldest general hospital in America, opened its lectures to the students of the Woman's college, for the first time admitted to an equality with men in clinical training.

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2.7

15. *Phragmites australis* (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud.

10. *Leucania* *luteola* (Hufnagel) *luteola* Hufnagel, 1808.

Dr. Rebecca Cole, graduated in 1867, was one of the first Negro women physicians in the world. Dr. Clara Swain, of the class of 1869, was the first woman doctor of medicine to become a medical missionary. Dr. Elizabeth Reifsnyder, of the class of 1881, founded the first hospital for women in China. Dr. Joshee, of the class of 1886, was the first Hindu woman ever to receive a medical degree. Dr. Ellen C. Potter, class of 1903, former Secretary of Welfare of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, was the first woman ever to be a member of a Governor's cabinet in the United States.

Two years ago, when Dr. Katherine McDermott Herrold, of the class of 1948, attained the highest average in medicine, surgery, obstetrics, public health and pediatrics of 264 candidates in the National Medical Board Examinations, in June of that year, much was made of the fact that a woman graduate of a woman's medical college should stand at the head of all those entering this difficult profession, but none who are aware of the achievements of the graduates of this old school could be greatly surprised at that accomplishment.

Three of the graduates of this school organized the first cancer prevention clinic in Pennsylvania. One established the Christian Medical College at Vellore in India. One founded the New York Infirmary for Women and Children. One graduate was the first to recognize the true nature of undulant fever and to trace its origin to an infected milk supply. Among the alumni of the college are distinguished surgeons, doctors of internal medicine, psychiatrists, pediatricians, obstetricians and leaders in medical research and in public health.

The one hundred year history of this institution is a record of service not only to the people of this and other lands but also of service to the cause of human freedom. What it has done to dispel the prejudices existing against women of learning and skill has shared in importance its direct service to science and humanity. In the beginning of its second century with many of these prejudices dying under the brilliant demonstration which it has already made, its opportunities for usefulness may well be said only to have begun.

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #688)

Prepared for the Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

STATE ADVERTISING CAMPAIGNS BEGAN WITH WILLIAM PENN

Pennsylvania has always been a leader among the States in advertising its many advantages of location and raw materials, its prosperous agriculture and its scenic beauties. This has been true from the very foundation of the Commonwealth.

William Penn, a great humanitarian and religious leader, was also a most energetic and successful promoter of the attractions of his royal grant. As a consequence, Pennsylvania was better publicized than any other of the thirteen colonies.

Penn's first "Account of the Province of Pennsylvania", was printed in 1681 when the ink was scarcely dry on the Royal Charter. It was translated by his friend and adviser, Benjamin Furley, into German and Dutch and widely circulated. It presented an enthusiastic but scrupulously honest description of the possibilities of Pennsylvania for European immigrants. One year later, 1682, Penn issued a second pamphlet, which was translated into Dutch and German. This was entitled, "Information and Direction to Such Persons as Are Inclined to America, or Especially to Those Related to the Province of Pennsylvania."

A tireless correspondent, Penn made liberal use of what would now be called "direct mail" advertising. His letters, both before and after his first visit to the Colony, contain such sentences as are now familiar in the tourist literature of all of our American States: "The air is sweet and clear; the heavens serene like the south part of France, rarely overcast; and as the woods come, by numbers of people, to be more clear, that itself will refine." "Our people are mostly settled upon the upper rivers; which are pleasant and sweet and generally bounded with good land."

Penn's third descriptive booklet, a "Brief Account of the Province of Pennsylvania", was translated into Dutch, French and German and was followed by a pamphlet entitled, "Plantation Work, the Work of this Generation". These various publications were widely circulated and aroused great interest, particularly in the Rhine Provinces of Germany.

After his first visit to Pennsylvania, Penn's letters and published descriptions of his province are even more enthusiastic than before. Of the city of Philadelphia, he said, "But this I will say for the good Providence of God, that, of all the many places I have seen in the world, I remember not one better seated, so that it seems to me to have been appointed for a town, whether we regard the rivers, or the convenience of the coves, docks, streams, the loftiness and soundness of the land, and the air, held by the people of these parts to be very good."

In 1690, nine years after his first proposal for settlement, Penn issued his "Proposals for a Second Settlement in the Province of Pennsylvania", which was to be located on the Susquehanna River. His terms for land grants were most liberal. He offered tracts of 5,000 acres of land for one hundred pounds with a quit rent of one shilling a year for every one hundred acres. These proposals emphasized the "known goodness of the soil, the 'scituation' of the land, which is high and not mountainous, the pleasantness and largeness of the river, being clear and not rapid." The proposal dwelt on the variety of the timber, the native fruits, the great quantities of deer and the fish in the river "very large and good and in great quantity."

GRUPO DE ESTUDOS DE LITERATURA E CULTURA JAPONESES

SERIE DE ESTUDOS SOBRE
LITERATURA E CULTURA JAPONESES

100. LITERATURA E CULTURA JAPONESES: ESTUDOS SOBRE A LITERATURA E CULTURA JAPONESES

101. LITERATURA E CULTURA JAPONESES: ESTUDOS SOBRE A LITERATURA E CULTURA JAPONESES

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Penn called particular attention to the advantages of Pennsylvania's location. He said, "We have also the comfort of being the center of all the English colonies upon the continent of North America as they lie from the northeast parts of New England to the most southerly parts of Carolina". He also offered pamphlets of instruction for travelers in reference to "passage, goods, utensils, building, husbandry, stock, subsistence, traffic, etc."

In short, William Penn was not only Pennsylvania's first advertiser but was already, by the year 1690, conducting its first Department of Commerce.

Pennsylvania State Library
DOCUMENTS SECTION

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1950

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #689)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

THE IMPORTANCE OF PENNSYLVANIA'S FOREST RESOURCES

Back in the years when Williamsport was the capital of the American lumber industry, Pennsylvania led the nation in its output of saw timber. By 1910 the exploitation of the vast soft wood resources of the south and west and the exhaustion of Pennsylvania's virgin timber had led to a rapid decline in the output of Pennsylvania's lumber camps and sawmills, which reached its lowest point in 1933. But trees have a way of growing if given a fair chance, and the tradition of industries based on our early lumber resources has remained strong in many parts of the Commonwealth. Instruction in conservation practices, the discouragement of clear cutting and other forms of timber waste and the acquisition by the State of more than two and one-half million acres of forest and game land are slowly repairing many of the mistakes of the past.

With fifty-two percent of the State's area in forests, Pennsylvania is slowly regaining an important place in its output of lumber. In the recent Census of Manufactures, the State ranked fourth in the nation in the number of active sawmills (2,725). Their production in 1947 totaled 580 million board feet, the highest output among the eleven New England and Middle Atlantic States. In that year, Pennsylvania's lumber production exceeded that of Maine, its closest rival in the northeast, by more than 120 million board feet.

The State led its area in only one variety of soft wood, hemlock, but exceeded all the states in the nation in its production of ash and cherry lumber, was fourth in its output of oak and sixth among all the states in the total number of board feet of hard wood sawed in 1947.

1926年1月25日，蘇聯人民委員會總理會議上，列寧格勒市長

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The reports of the Department of Internal Affairs show that in 1948 more workers were employed in the lumber industries, including the manufacture of furniture and other wood products, than in any year since 1916; that our wood industries used a greater horsepower, paid more to their workers and produced a much greater value of product than at any time in the preceding thirty-two years.

Practically all of Pennsylvania's production is from second growth timber and is sawed by small mills. Only seventy-five of the 2,725 mills recorded in the State had a production of more than a million board feet.

It is gratifying to all interested in the basic resources of the Commonwealth that Pennsylvania appears to be regaining its place as a great timber state and that it is providing the raw material for the woodworking and furniture industries in which we have occupied so important a place since Colonial days. This progress, however, emphasizes the need that our developing lumber industries should be based upon a sound program of conservation.

When trees are properly cut after they have reached maturity the thinning of a forest encourages new growth and assures a dependable supply of timber for our future needs, but the forest resources of the State mean much more than available lumber or pulp wood. They protect our water supply diminish the hazard of flood and are of great value in any sound statewide program for soil conservation.

Last week at Harrisburg, the Pennsylvania Forestry Association held its 63rd annual meeting. For two generations this group of public spirited citizens has devoted itself to the restoration of the timber resources of the State and also, of late years, to the closely allied purpose of supporting the efforts of the State government to clean up its rivers and provide for our citizens the assurance of an uncontaminated water supply.

Development of the State's forests has been a long term undertaking of the State government through the Department of Forests and Waters, whose efforts have been strengthened in recent years by the intense interest of Governor Duff in the conservation of the natural resources of the Commonwealth. The protection of young trees during timbering operations, the maintenance of an adequate number of mature trees to reseed a cutover area, the replanting with desirable species of lands now producing useless scrub growth, and, above all, the protection of the forests from their greatest enemy, fire, have all made possible the present increase in the value of our forest products. That improvement will, however, continue only as we continue to emphasize the promotion of forest growth as an important element of public policy.

- 16 -

the difference between the two groups is statistically significant.

→ 1960-1970-1980

10. The following is a list of the names of the members of the Board of Education.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1950

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #690)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

PENNSYLVANIA LEADS THE NATION IN THE PRODUCTION OF STONE

Pennsylvania is the greatest stone producing state in our nation, and much of the State's present wealth depends upon the variety of the rocks which underlie our soil.

The first paved road in the United States was constructed from Philadelphia to Lancaster from Pennsylvania's native rock, and the State's present pre-eminence in highway construction is made possible by the abundant output of its quarries, its stone breakers and its cement mills.

Stone is the commonest material available to man, but in few parts of our country does it exist in such useful varieties as in Pennsylvania. More than twenty-two million tons of stone quarried from the hills of our State represent an immense variety of uses. The teacher's blackboard and the small red bound slate on which our ancestors learned the elements of the language and painfully worked out their problems in long division and partial payments were supplied by Pennsylvania. This industry is still highly important in some of our northeastern counties, but slate has long ago graduated from the schoolroom to become an important material in construction and in the electrical industry and new uses are now being developed for the waste material of the slate quarries. Approximately half of the slate produced in America comes from Pennsylvania.

Our modern highways are paved with concrete, and the speed with which the extensions to the Pennsylvania Turnpike are now being completed would be impossible if Pennsylvania were not the leading producer of the cement and the broken stone with which those highways are constructed. More than \$11,800,000 worth of crushed stone for concrete and road metal and railroad ballast were produced from Pennsylvania's quarries in 1947, the last year for which such data are now available,

THE SILENT DRAMA OF THE BEEHIVE AND THE HONEY BEE

BY
JAMES M. COOPER,
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

WITH "MURDER IN THE BEEHIVE," A STUDY OF THE HONEY-BEE'S
NATURAL HISTORY, AND THE BEHAVIOR OF THE HONEY-BEE IN THE FIELD.

THE AUTHOR IS A MEMBER OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY, AND OF THE CANADIAN
ACADEMY, AND IS THE AUTHOR OF "THE LIFE OF THE HONEY-BEE," "THE HONEY-BEE IN
THE FIELD," AND "THE HONEY-BEE IN THE HIVE."

WITH A FOREWORD BY PROFESSOR J. D. COOPER, OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

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and the State's annual output of cement and concrete products is worth more than \$100,000,000.

Pennsylvania is particularly rich in the vast deposits of limestone which underlie its soil. Upon these rich accumulations from the marine life of millions of years ago, together with our great resources of coal, have been built the iron and steel industry for which Pennsylvania is famous throughout the world. Crushed limestone is also of immense importance to the State's construction industries and to its agriculture. The total production in 1947 was 19,190,790 tons, valued at twenty-five and one-half million dollars.

Sixty per cent of all the ground sandstone, from which ganister bricks are made to line the cupolas of the nation's iron furnaces, comes from Pennsylvania's quarries.

Basalt, the dense black rock on which it is believed all the continents of the earth are floating, occurs in Pennsylvania in the form of dykes or traps forced upward to the surface by ancient volcanic action.

Small outcroppings of granite occur along our southeastern borders, but, in general, the great wealth of useable stone underlying the surface soil of Pennsylvania and forming its hills and mountains, are rocks laid down by marine action in a later stage of the earth's history than that in which the granites of Vermont and the crystalline rocks of the Maine coast were formed.

While the quarries of Pennsylvania are often an unconsidered factor in the State's wealth, many of our basic industries could not have developed without their products. Our railroads, our highways, our steel mills were made possible by the lucky combination of huge resources of useable stone and the energy provided by our coal mines.

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY APRIL 6, 1950

K_N_O_W_Y_O_U_R_S_T_A_T_E
(Weekly Series Release #691)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

A FEW MATTERS OF GEOGRAPHY

Recent activity toward the formation of regional planning commissions by counties in the eastern and western sections of the State emphasizes the important powers possessed by county government to assist local authorities in programs of self-improvement.

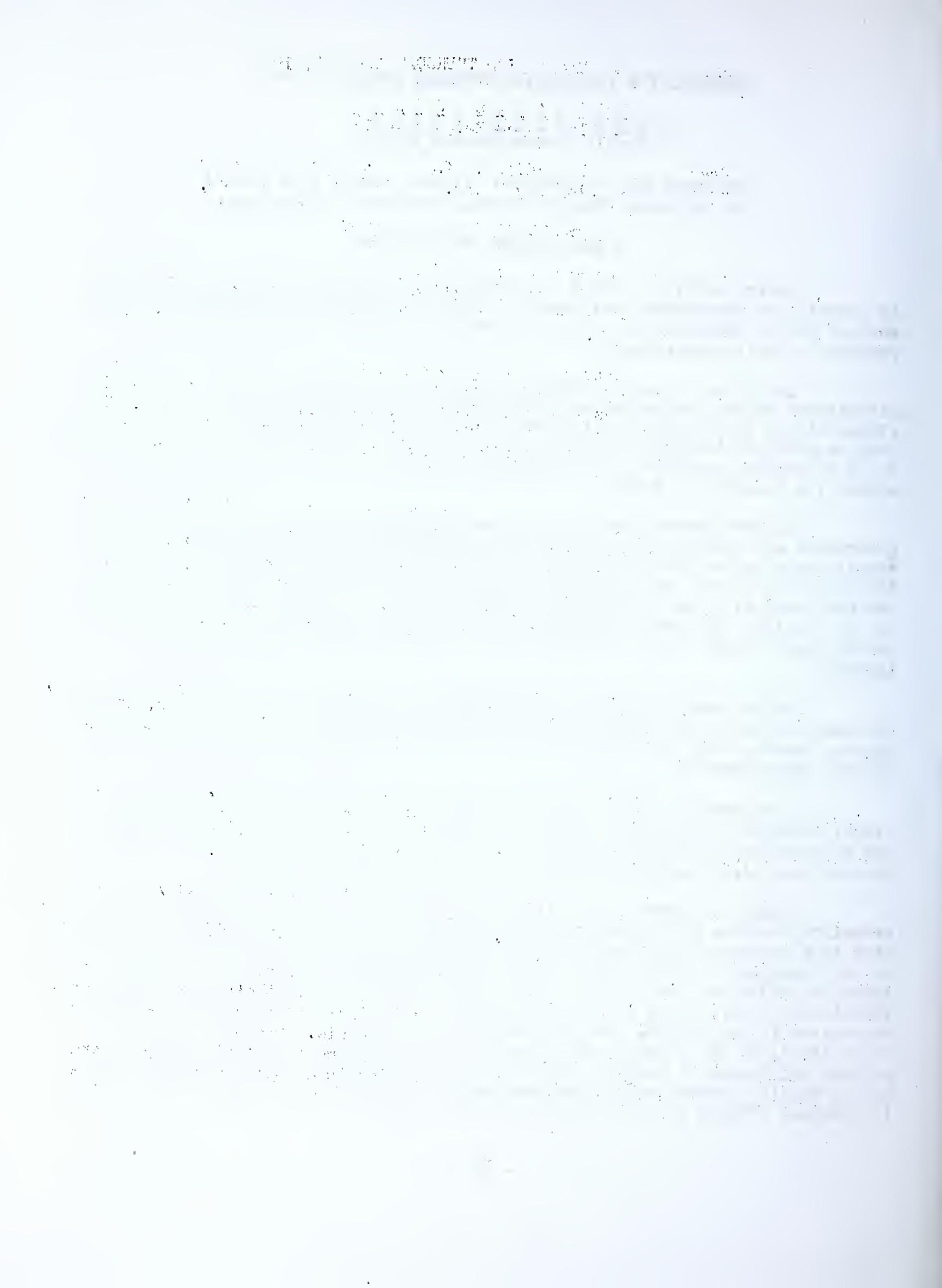
The power of county government in Pennsylvania goes back to traditions established in the days when the whole territory of this Commonwealth was included within the boundaries of Bucks, Chester and Philadelphia counties. The land on which Pittsburgh and Erie have been built was once part of Chester county, while an immense territory in the northeastern part of the State was included within the boundary of Bucks.

As settlement moved west the intense demand of Pennsylvania for self-government and local authority led to the creation of county governments and county seats to the north and west of the first settlements, and before 1800 twenty-two additional counties had been added to the original three. This process continued by a sort of nuclear fission through the division and redivision of the original counties until 1878, when Lackawanna, the youngest Pennsylvania county, was formed from a section of what is now its neighboring county of Luzerne.

Rather remarkable contrasts exist in the size of Pennsylvania counties. Our smallest county in land area is Philadelphia with 127 square miles, although Montour county, only three square miles larger, is smaller in total area, including water surface.

Our largest county is Lycoming with 1,215 square miles. Lycoming, Tioga, Bradford, Clearfield, Centre, Potter and Somerset counties each exceed the State of Rhode Island in land area. Bedford, Crawford and Westmoreland counties are also nearly as large as our nation's smallest state.

Since our Commonwealth is only one-third the size of California and one-sixth the size of Texas, Pennsylvanians are not prepared to contend that mere size is a matter of first importance. They do contend that inside the boundary of our Commonwealth, which the U. S. Geological Survey tells us has a total length of 983 miles, are to be found a greater variety of resources, a more interesting history, and a natural beauty more appealing to their hearts than anywhere else in the nation. But they would not be inclined to deny to any other state its claim to an equal admiration from its people. One of the most important privileges of being an American is the enjoyment of that pleasant and useful rivalry between states and between counties in a state which urges us all to constant efforts for public improvement.



Pennsylvania State Library
DOCUMENTS SECTION

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1950

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #692)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

ARE OUR ZONING ORDINANCES UP-TO-DATE?

Since the enactment of the State's first zoning legislation in 1919, many Pennsylvania communities have taken advantage of the powers conferred on them to protect their residential and business areas, to improve their appearance and to assure the stability of their land values. Zoning has proved itself in Pennsylvania in hundreds of localities, which would not, under any circumstances, now give up this protection. Many other communities have failed to adopt zoning ordinances and are now experiencing serious difficulties as a consequence.

Even where ordinances were adopted a decade or more ago and have since been enforced it would be advisable to reexamine the community's growths and needs. The now universal use of the automobile, changes in types of business and industry and the development of neighborhood shopping centers are among the influences which have gradually but often drastically changed our land-use pattern. Our present ordinances have frequently failed to keep abreast of these varying influences.

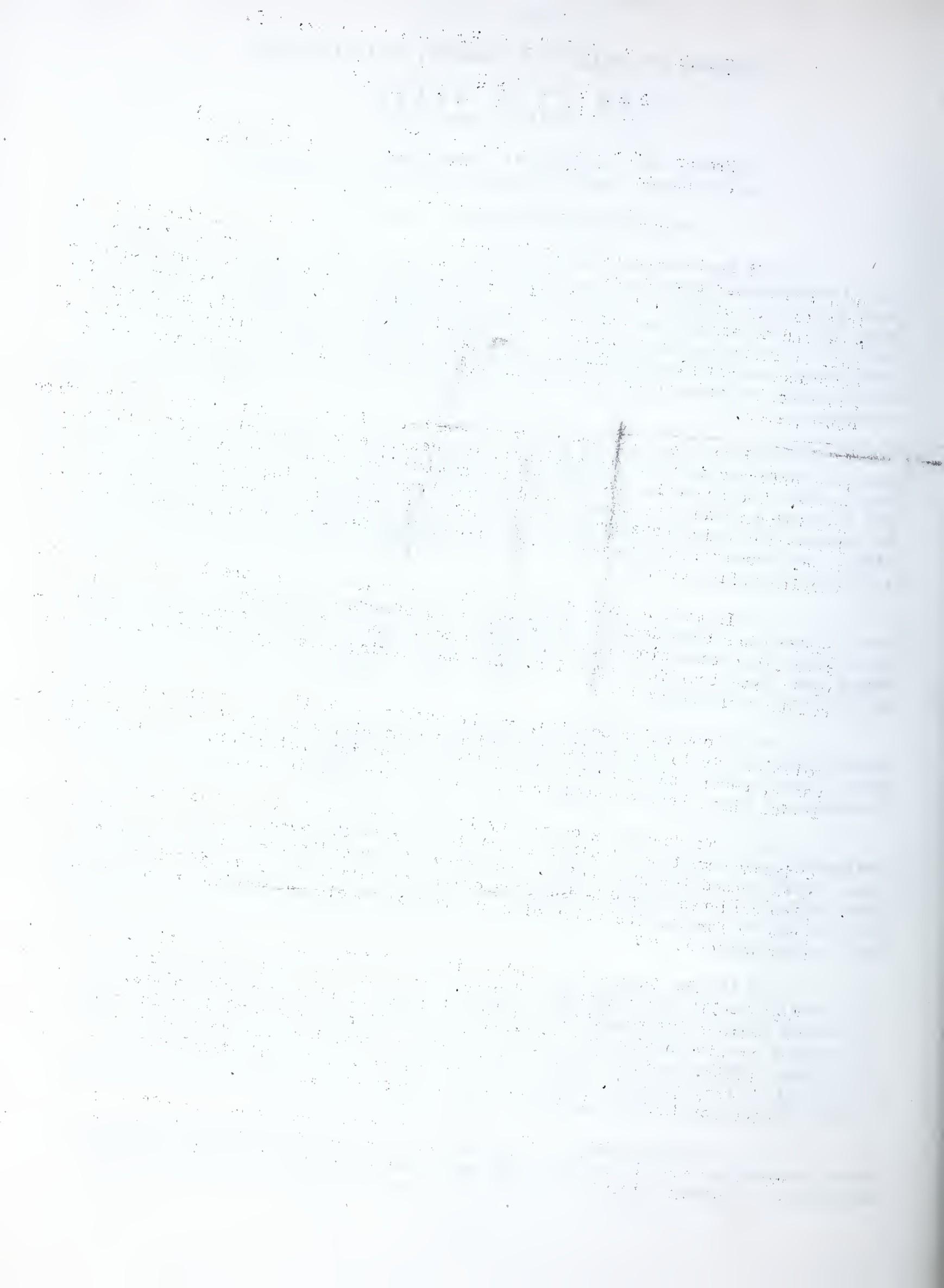
In modern ordinances the lack of space on our streets for automobile parking has been dealt with by requiring off-street parking for all new buildings other than single family residences. Most of the communities in Pennsylvania have traffic congestion. Are they taking advantage of this long-range solution of the problem?

Population density, or the number of families per acre, bears a close relationship to the facilities which a community must provide, such as schools, parks, sewer and water mains and fire and police protection. Density regulations have been omitted in most of our local ordinances.

To develop a community into convenient "neighborhoods", the zoning ordinance must be flexible enough to provide the varying types of dwellings and uses needed for such units. How many of our ordinances are based on a community plan designed to guide the development of satisfactory neighborhoods? How many provide for the inclusion of such uses by special exception or by proper amendment proceedings?

The theory that industrial districts need no protection, and are a "catch-all" for all types of uses, has been adopted too many times in the past. To prevent future blight and to maintain existing property values, the most progressive ordinances prohibit the erection of new dwellings in industrial districts. Philadelphia is among the communities that recognize this need, and on January 5, 1950, amended its ordinance to give industrial districts the same protection that has been extended to residential areas.

Of the three hundred or more zoning ordinances in effect in Pennsylvania communities, there are many that are in dire need of immediate and comprehensive revision. Is your town ordinance one of these?



RELEASER FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1950

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #693)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

NEW PROOF OF PENNSYLVANIA'S INDUSTRIAL STABILITY

According to the latest annual report of the United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Pennsylvania was the only State among the New England and Middle Atlantic group not registering a loss in total federal taxes on income and profits for the year ending June 30, 1949, as compared with the previous year. In only four other states were total federal income and profits taxes higher for 1949 than the previous year.

The nation as a whole showed a loss of 5 per cent in income and profits taxes and many of the important industrial states showed a considerably greater decline. New Jersey registered a loss of 12.4 per cent; New York, 8 per cent; California, 7.1 per cent; and New England, 10.2 per cent. Since there was no major change in federal tax structure during this period, the federal income tax collections serve as an index of relative economic activity.

In view of the strenuous efforts that have been made to bring new industries into the hard coal counties, it is particularly encouraging to find that the Scranton Tax Collection District showed a greater percentage increase in federal tax receipts from corporate income and profits than any other tax collection district in the nation. The increase in that district was 59.2 per cent and the total increase in both individual and corporate income from the district was 8.2 per cent, which was exceeded only in three tax districts in the United States, those of Oklahoma, of Michigan and of the first district of Texas, which contains that state's major oil fields.

Pennsylvania's balance between manufacturing and extractive industries, coupled with the diversified nature of its production, protected the

State during a period in which the upward trend of national income was reversed.

Pennsylvania State Library
DOCUMENTS SECTION

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1950

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #694)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

AT THE CROSSROADS OF SPRING

Much has been made in recent years of the advantages of Pennsylvania's location to its commerce and industry, but the fact that the State stands at the crossroads of north, south, east and west is never better illustrated than by its springtime flowers. Here, uniquely among the states, one finds wild flowers of the coastal plain, flowers seen commonly only in the middle west, flowers typical of New England, which reach their southern limits in Pennsylvania, and flowers of the south which venture northward into our State and go no farther.

Plants of the coast which have penetrated west into Pennsylvania include the blackjack oak, the willow oak, the Spanish oak, the pitch pine, the sweet gum or liquidambar tree, the beach plum, the inkberry, the beautiful rose mallow and the delicate purple gerardia.

Many of the most beautiful ferns found in Pennsylvania's woods have reached up from the south but are rarely or never found beyond our northern borders. Several magnolias, three varieties of pine trees and three oaks, all of southern origin, are found, though somewhat rarely, in Pennsylvania forests. The towering tulip poplar tree, now a prominent feature of our woodlands, and some of the rarest and most beautiful violets are visitors from across the Mason and Dixon's line.

Many plants of the north have crept down into Pennsylvania and found its climate so much to their liking that they have not cared to wander farther south. The balsam fir, the Christmas tree of New England and the Canadian woods, goes on through Pennsylvania to appear in the Great Smokies of North Carolina and Tennessee, but the larch, the most delicate of native evergreens, so delicate in fact that it sheds its leaves in the winter, is not found south of Pennsylvania as a native tree. This also is true of the paper birch, in some respects the most picturesque and startling of all American forest trees, with its white trunk, its delicate leaves and drooping branches.

A wanderer over the hills of Pennsylvania in the spring, if he has an observant eye and has taken the little trouble needed to learn something of our native plants, will find himself in turn in surroundings that remind him of the forests of Maine, of the Jersey meadows, or of the sunlit Virginia hill-sides. He will also realize that nowhere else but in Pennsylvania do so many pathways meet, whether those pathways be the routes of commerce or the wandering trails followed over the past million years by our plants and flowers in seeking a place to call home.

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #695)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

A FORWARD STEP IN THE STATE'S RECREATION PROGRAM

The appointment by Governor James H. Duff of a State Recreation Committee, including heads of several State departments, the Director of the State Planning Board, and five citizen members, selected by the Pennsylvania Recreation Society, represents a distinct forward step by Pennsylvania in providing aid to its communities toward developing adequate recreational programs.

The inauguration last year of a State summer camp for children at Indiantown Gap was a pioneer undertaking of the Governor and the Legislature in recognizing this need.

The Governor's Committee will be the first official body charged with the responsibility of surveying the whole field of recreation as it affects the people of Pennsylvania and deciding on a policy of cooperation between the State and the local governments and the sharing of responsibilities in this very important field.

The great changes which have taken place in the world in the past generation have added immensely to human leisure, but have also added to the nervous strain of modern life which particularly affects the mental, physical and social health of our children.

Direction in the wise use of leisure time is a form of education which no community can safely neglect. Various State agencies do much to provide a background for community activity, but the real task of offsetting the many detrimental and dangerous tendencies of modern life as they affect people of all ages, particularly our youth, rests with the community itself.

The appointment of this Committee, the establishment of sixteen recreation training institutes throughout the State, and the appointment of an additional assistant in the State Planning Board staff to service the growing demand for guidance in community programs make the Third Annual Recreation Conference on Thursday, May 4, at State College, an occasion of unusual importance.

Pennsylvania State Library
DOCUMENTATION

RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1950

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #696)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

PENNSYLVANIA NEAR THE BOTTOM IN STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT
EMPLOYEES AND PAYROLLS

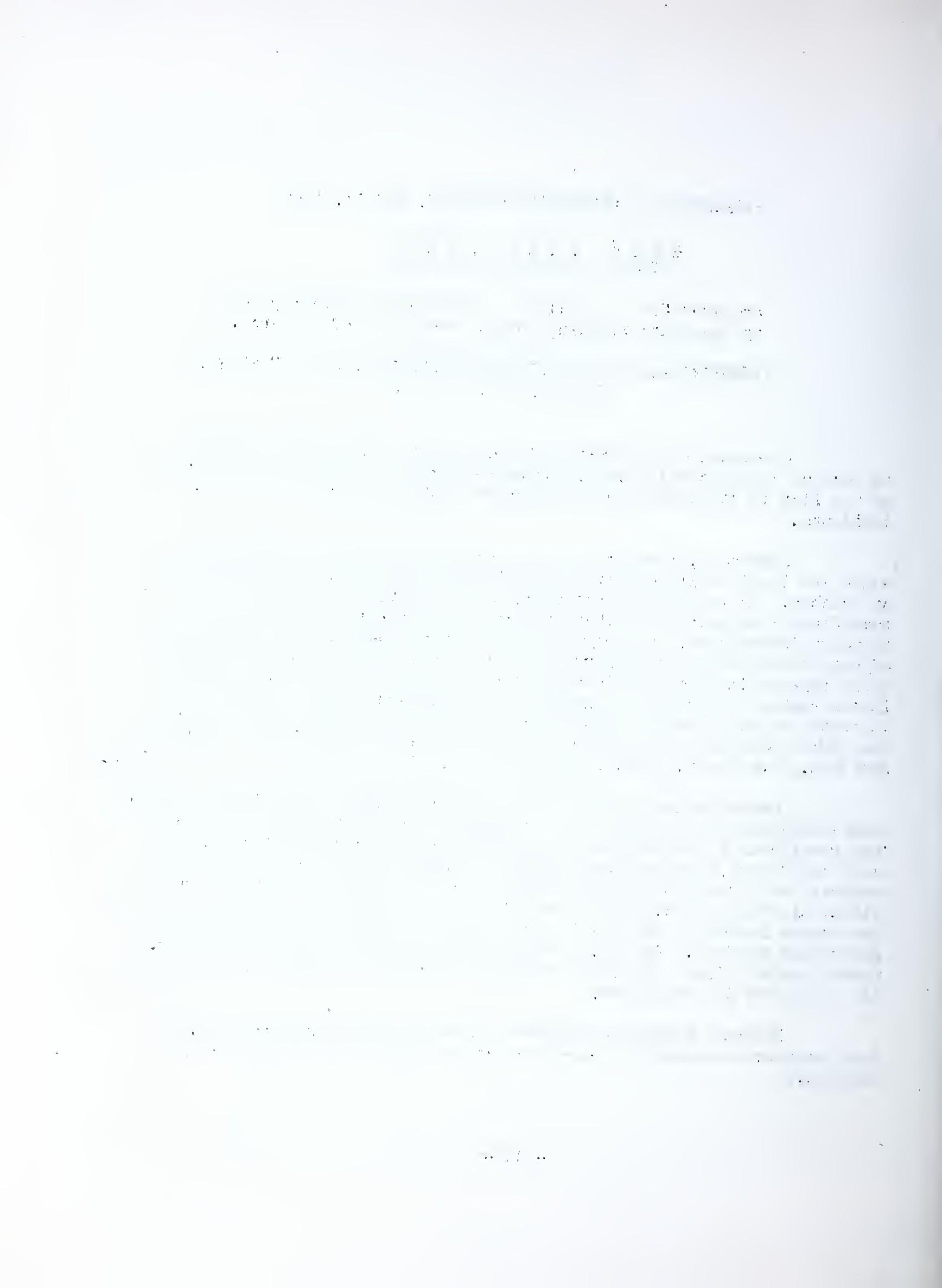
A release by the United States Census of its annual summary of persons on the public payroll shows Pennsylvania close to the bottom of the list in state and local government employees per thousand inhabitants.

Each year, the Bureau of the Census records the number of state and local public employees and their total payrolls for the month of October. In this month last year, only one state, Arkansas, was lower than Pennsylvania in the number of permanent full-time employees per thousand inhabitants, and only four states were lower in the total number of both permanent and temporary state and local employes per thousand. These figures include schools as well as all other government functions. In the number of non-school employees of state and local governments and in their payrolls per thousand population, Pennsylvania was well below the United States average and below all large industrial states, such as New York, New Jersey, Ohio, California, Illinois, Massachusetts and Michigan.

Pennsylvania is also low in both its state and its local government employment but because of the difference in the functions assumed by the localities in our states, it is only by a comparison of the combined state and local government employment and payrolls that one can form an estimate as to the comparative efficiency and economy of government activities. In this regard, Pennsylvania has the outstanding record among all of the larger states and among all states which provide a comparable level of government services. With 7.2 percent of the United States' population, Pennsylvania's state and local government payrolls are only 5.6 percent of the total for all the States.

Federal civilian employees in Pennsylvania, numbering 106,805 last October, exceeded all non-school state employees by nearly fifty thousand.

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RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1950

K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #697)Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

SPRING FEVER

It is sometimes useful to look back through the eyes of writers of the past to see what changes time has brought about in familiar places. Philadelphia, at the end of the 18th century and the beginning of the 19th, was the literary center of our continent, and among its many gifted writers was the first American lyric poet of any note, Philip Freneau. Freneau was a busy anti-federalist, and a devoted follower of Thomas Jefferson, but he is best remembered today by a few simple lyrics, such as "The Indian Burial Ground" and "On the Death of Joseph Rodman Drake", which begins

"Green be the turf above thee
Friend of my better days
None knew thee but to love thee
Or named thee but to praise."

which is still a favorite in anthologies of early American verse.

Freneau's tribute to Pennsylvania is something of a challenge to those familiar with what industry and the growing wealth of our State have done to many of our natural beauties. Only lately has anything been done to restore to the people of the State some of the qualities which this poem of 150 years ago so feelingly celebrated.

"In fertile fields her wheaten harvest grows,
Charged with its freights her favorite Delaware flows;
From Erie's lake her soil with plenty teems
To where the Schuylkill rolls his limpid streams--
Sweet streams! what pencil can thy beauties tell--
Where, wandering downward through the woody vale,
The varying scenes to rural bliss invite,
To health and pleasure add a new delight.
Here Juniata, too, allures the swain
And gay Cadorus roves along the plain;
Swatara, tumbling from the distant hill,
Steals through the waste, to turn the industrious mill--

Where'er those floods through groves or mountain stray,
That God of nature still directs the way;
With fondest care has traced each river's bed,
And mighty streams thro' mighty forests led;
Bade agriculture thus export her freight,
The strength and glory of this favored State."

For proof that this testimony of the beauty of what are now our busy industrial rivers was not overdrawn, one may turn to the works of Thomas Moore, whose Irish melodies are still favorite songs throughout the English-speaking world. Moore visited America in the first years of the 19th century when he rode at the top of his fame. This is what the author of "The Last Rose of Summer" and "Believe Me If All Those Endearing Young Charms" said about one of Pennsylvania's rivers:

"Alone by the Schuylkill a wanderer roved,
And bright were its flowery banks to his eye;
But far, very far were the friends that he loved,
And he gazed on its flowery banks with a sigh.
Oh Nature, though blessed and bright are thy rays,
O'er the brow of creation enchantingly thrown,
Yet faint are they all to the luster that plays
In a smile from the heart that is fondly our own."

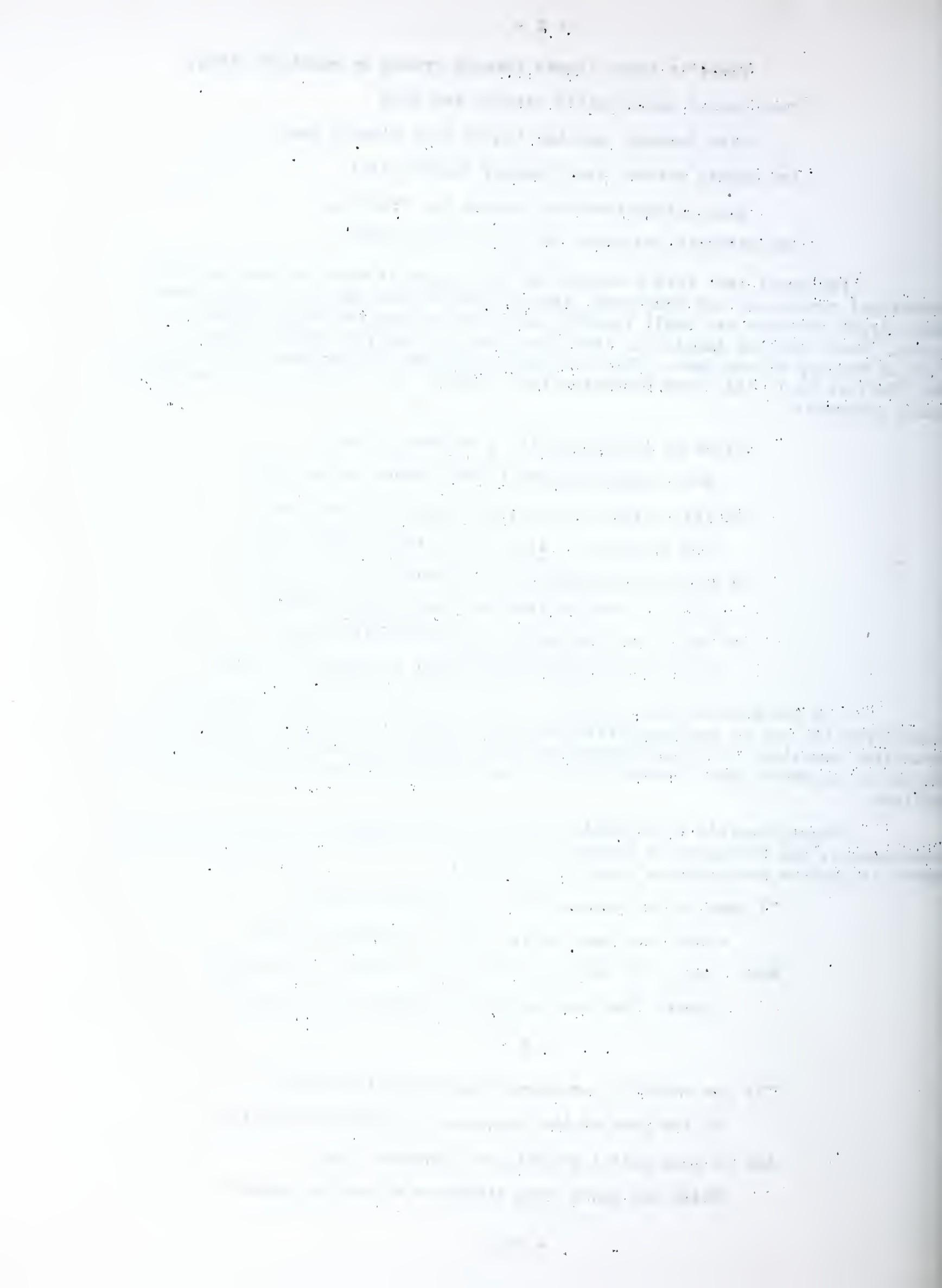
The ten million cubic yards of culm which the State has already removed from the bed of the Schuylkill will not restore the flowery banks to their primitive condition but will do much to bring back to our use that once limpid stream along whose banks foreign visitors and native patriots wandered in such delight.

Pennsylvania's countryside, despite the two hundred years of industrial development, has thousands of square miles that could still be described in the words of another Pennsylvania poem by Tom Moore:

"I knew by the smoke, that so gracefully curled
Above the green elms, that a cottage was near;
And I said, 'If there's peace to be found in the world,
A heart that was humble might hope for it here!'

* * * *

"By the shade of yon sumach, whose red berry dips
In the gush of the fountain, how sweet to recline,
And to know that I sighed upon innocent lips,
Which had never been sighed on by any but mine!"



K N O W Y O U R S T A T E
(Weekly Series Release #698)

Prepared for the (Editor: Insert name of your paper)
by the State Planning Board, Department of Commerce.

MEMORIAL DAY BEGAN IN PENNSYLVANIA

The celebration of Memorial Day as a national tribute to our soldier dead began in Pennsylvania, although the custom of decorating graves is a very old one in America and is still followed in remote sections of the Southern mountains under the quaint name of "applying the blossoms."

It was in October 1864, that a group of women in the village of Boalsburg, near State College, met in a local cemetery to decorate with autumn flowers the graves of neighborhood boys who had been killed in the War between the States and in the War of 1812. For the following two years this ceremony was repeated on Independence Day. On May 5, 1868, General John Logan, Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, named the 30th of May as the day for strewing flowers on the graves of our fallen soldiers. By 1910 all but a few Southern States, which celebrate a Confederate Memorial Day in the spring of the year, had accepted the 30th of May as a day for honoring the memory of the young men who died to insure the independence and the unity of our nation.

Although there are few now alive who can experience personal grief for the heroes of the Civil War, the gratitude of our whole nation, North and South, is still keen for their service in testing and in establishing the strength of our national union. The dead of the Spanish-American War and of the First and Second World Wars have added to our debt of gratitude, a debt which can only be repaid through the happiness of our people and the success of our national life.

It is easy to forget, in a holiday which occurs in the very heart of spring, the grief and devotion with which this day was set aside, now more than eighty years ago. Perhaps, it is proper that we enjoy the day to the full as a symbol of the very large gift bequeathed us by the past, but we shall celebrate it very ill if we add to the toll of those who died to defend us, the needless death of one man, woman or child on the public highways.

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PENNSYLVANIA'S GREAT HIGHWAY SYSTEM

Have you ever really seen Pennsylvania? The chances are, you have not. Whether you travel by car, by railroad or on foot it would be an undertaking comparable to traveling three times around the Equator of the earth or one-third of the distance to the moon to traverse the network of highways which bind together all the communities of our State.

Even on roads having a concrete or bituminous surface suited for high speed travel, one could see Pennsylvania only by a journey of more than 37,000 miles. According to the latest report of the Bureau of Public Roads, United States Department of Commerce, only California with three times our area leads Pennsylvania in the mileage of its hard-surfaced roads. Texas is third; New York, fourth; and Ohio, fifth.

Although California has a slight lead over the Keystone State in hard-surfaced road mileage, Pennsylvania ranks far ahead of California in miles of highway per square mile of territory.

If one were to undertake to drive for a summer outing only over the winding roads which thread their way through Pennsylvania's State Forests, he would have to travel a distance within the State Park and Forest reservations of 3,488 miles. This would not all be so easy driving as the same distance along the Lincoln Highway from Philadelphia to San Francisco and down the California coast to Los Angeles, but there would be much less danger of collision.

The magnitude of the task of maintaining a highway system which totals approximately one hundred thousand miles is little appreciated by those who have never ventured off the few most densely traveled roads which connect our great cities.

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